

THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Knowledge is power—and the way to keep up with modern knowledge is to read a good newspaper.

Vol. XII.

Five cents a copy.

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, MAY 25, 1911

One Dollar a year.

No. 48

WHEREVER
YOU GO

this summer you ought to go well dressed. If you start by coming here and go away in any of our

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Here also you will find the best in Furnishings including Stetson and Swann Brand Hats, W. L. Douglas Shoes, Wilson Bros. Shirts, and Arrow Brand Collars. Underwear of all kinds.

R. R. COYLE
BEREA, KENTUCKY

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Cox owns Ohio's Courts—The Canal three fourths done—Justice Harlan's "dissent" popular—Lorimer still in the toils.

OWNS THE COURTS EVEN

The big states north all seem to be getting in bad. In Ohio it was first Adams County and then the Legislative scandal, which somehow or other seems to have the hush-a-by put on it, but now it is Cox and the courts. Cox who stood indicted for perjury is allowed to go scot free, the indictment against him being quashed as might have been foreseen by the judges who had been selected at his dictation. Cox, as everybody knows, is owner of Cincinnati, the dictator of Ohio Republican policies and of some considerable importance in the national councils of the G. O. P. But Cox, since he has been vindicated, says that he is now to retire for good.

WORK ON THE CANAL

Uncle Sam has been taking an inventory of the work done on the canal since he took charge seven years ago the first of this month. He finds that the work is three-fourths done; that is, that he has removed one hundred and thirty-eight million cubic yards and that only forty-four million cubic yards remain to be cut away.

HARLAN COMMENDED

As the country has time to study the decision of the Supreme Court in the Standard Oil case, the dissent of Justice Harlan is looked upon as about the sanest note from the court. The country has no doubt been helped to take this attitude by the fact that the trusts do not seem to be as bit worried over the decision. It would seem that they have confidence in their ability to show in court at any time that their operations are not in "unreasonable" restraint of trade.

LORIMER STILL IN THE TOILS
Awaiting the action of the Helm Investigating Committee of the Illinois Senate, which last week reported that Lorimer gained his election by the purchase of votes for which perhaps large funds were contributed by a number of powerful corporations, the matter was taken up again in the United States Senate yesterday, and it is said will be pressed for immediate action. Senator LaFollette wants the investigation by a special committee. The Democratic faction of the Senate is desirous to have the matter undertaken by the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

WORLD'S LARGEST LIBRARY
New York's public library was dedicated, Tuesday, by President Taft, Governor Dix and others. It is said to be the most magnificent edifice of its kind in the world, costing over thirty million dollars, having three hundred and seventy-five thousand feet of floor space and over sixty miles of shelves which will accommodate three million five hundred thousand volumes. The building has been in process of construction for nine years.

THE PRICE OF AN OFFICE.

It used to be said that an office in America was the gift of the people. A reasonable counterpart of this claim was the declaration that the only justification for the bestowal of the gift was to be found in the qualifications of the recipient to perform the duties of the office.

A beautiful theory and well worthy of practice, but alas for its day, if it ever had a day!

An office may be elective or appointive but in either case it is apt to be for sale—it is apt to go to the highest bidder. The price may not be fixed in dollars but it is, not necessarily low for that reason. It is often too high for the dollar mark.

The highest price ever demanded for an office was the degradation of moral standards, the giving up of integrity, the concession of principle. There are some men—a very few men—that refuse to pay that price. Consequently, for the most part, they are not office holders. They have either been too wise to stand for election or have been defeated.

Nor does the appointive office go without price. What motive, for instance, actuates the congressman in making his appointments? Faithful public service or his own interests? Is there any voter so ignorant and blind as to suggest the former? One would think that a congressman or other public official who controls patronage would find his faithfulness to the public trust his best assurance of reelection. But not so. He must have a machine, and all his appointments are made on the machine idea. The price each appointee pays for his job is his subservience—his willingness to be a cog in a wheel, a wheel in a machine, a machine whose function is to grind out one reelection after another for its head. And the function of the machine's head comes not to be public service but the oiling of the cogs and wheels in his machine—satisfying the ever increasing appetite of his appointees at the official pie counter.

Discouraging? Yes. Have we a specific case in mind? Well, yes, a thousand, but here is one that will do. It is possibly better than some others because it is the latest:

Congressman Helm of the 8th District and ex-mayor Woods of Richmond have been life-long Democrats and warm friends. The congressman notifies Mr. Woods that he has secured his appointment to a clerkship in Washington and the ex-mayor accepts.

Now Mr. Woods is a Democrat from principle and that fact would cause him to look with indifference upon party ties when a principle is involved that is not embraced in the party's platform. From principle Mr. Woods is an ardent anti-saloon and county unit advocate. And it happens that Judge O'Rear believes with Mr. Woods in regard to the saloon and if he is nominated will have the county unit plank in the Republican platform. But ex-governor McCreary, the leading Democratic candidate, is non-committal on the saloon issue and it is generally believed that the saloon interests will find their bread buttered in the Democratic platform this Fall. What then will ex-mayor Woods do? Why, he is reported to have said that he will vote the Republican ticket in that event.

And that declaration cost Mr. Woods the Washington office. His long time friend notified him that his appointment was recalled. What use, pray, had Mr. Helm for such an independent cog as that in his machine? None. Not even friendship could brook such insubordination, and the office is now vacant, awaiting not to be given to the one qualified to perform faithfully the duties connected with it, but for some one who will pay the price—who will consent to become a cog in the machine that is set to rule right or wrong, who will subordinate principle to party.

How long will intelligent voters stand for this kind of thing?



EVANGELIST CHAS. H. BLOOM

Rev. Charles Haddon Bloom of Elmira, N. Y., who is conducting special services at the Christian church, is preaching nightly to very large and interesting audiences.

Mr. Bloom is a man with a real message. He believes in a sane Evangelism. A pastor fifteen years, and an Evangelist for three years, he knows the needs of church and people.

Services are held every night at 7:30. On Sunday morning Bible School will meet at 9 a. m. Sermon and communion at 10 a. m. The morning service closing in time for the Union service.

On Sunday afternoon Mr. Bloom will speak to women and girls at three o'clock on "Victorious Womanhood."

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This Bank was examined by the State Bank Examiner
April 21, 1911.

LIBRARY NOTES

Orison Swett Marden, editor of "Success" and author of "Architects of Fate" and "The Secret of Achievement" is already well known to many of our students and they will be glad that several more volumes of Dr. Marden's works have been given the library by Mr. Erwin Holt, of Burlington, N. C. Dr. Marden is a courageous, faith-strengthening writer. What he says stirs one's soul and rouses one to a keener consciousness of the greatness of his own being and the wonderful, endless possibilities of his own life. The key-note of all these books is, "The divinity that shapes our ends, is in ourselves; it is our very self."

The titles of these books are "Rising in the World," "Getting on," "Be good to yourself," "The young man entering business," "Do it to a finish," "He can who thinks he can," "Character," "Success Nuggets," "Peace, Power and Plenty," and "The miracle of right thought."

As its title indicates "The Highlanders of the South," by S. H. Thompson, is a book about the people of the southern Appalachians. For years the author has lived and worked among these people and his look, while informing and impartial is very appreciative and sympathetic.

The World Missionary Conference at Edinburgh in 1910, held for the purpose of considering mission problems, publishes its findings in 10 volumes. They give a wide survey of the foreign field and make a very helpful addition to our mission shelves.

"The Perfect Tribute," by Mary Raymond Shipman Andrews, is a beautiful story of Abraham Lincoln and is one of the most widely read books of recent years.

Mr. W. J. Bryan very kindly gave the library two volumes of his speeches and "The Old World and Its Ways," which may be found in our reading room.

Some delightful books for children have been added to the lower library. Among them are "Little Wanderers" by M. W. Morley, "Hiawatha the Indian" edited by Ella Boehr, "Magna Charta Stories" by Arthur Gilman, "Story Hour" by K. D. Wiggin and Nora Smith, and "Japanese Fairy Tales" edited by T. W. Williston. The last named book contains the story of "The tongue-cut Sparrow" which is a prime favorite with children.

All the books here mentioned may be seen on the loan desk.

STRAWBERRIES AND ICE CREAM

The Philathea Class of the Union Sunday School will have a strawberry, ice cream and cake sale on Mr. Gamble's lawn, Saturday evening, May 27, from six to eight o'clock.

IN OUR OWN STATE

Frank's onslaught on O'Rear—T. U. wins in Oratorical Contest—Kentucky Wesleyan has new President—Worthy of Promotion

FRANK'S CAMPAIGN

Mr. E. T. Franks opened his campaign for the Republican nomination for Governor in Barbourville, Monday. Mr. Franks is said to have made an impressive address, endorsing all the utterances of Judge O'Rear in his Hopkinsville speech with the exception of the part referring to his so called night rider declaration. The speaker claimed that the election of O'Rear would be the beginning of an era of lawlessness in the state, and it was plain from his onslaught upon the distinguished jurist that he expects to win or lose by his attack on Judge O'Rear's standing.

T. U. WINS

The 24th annual contest of the Kentucky Intercollegiate Oratorical Association, held last Friday night, was won by J. T. Watson of Lexington, representing Transylvania University. Mr. Sprole Lyons of Louisville representing Central University won second place. The association is composed of Berea College, Central University, Georgetown College, State University, Kentucky Wesleyan College and Transylvania University. Berea had no representative. Transylvania has won for the last three years.

NEW PRESIDENT

President J. J. Tigert of Kentucky Wesleyan College, having presented his resignation, Rev. J. L. Clark of Highland, Ky., has recently been chosen his successor. Mr. Clark is now Presiding Elder of the Covington District M. E. Church South.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS

Mr. C. S. Wilson of Whitley Co. has been endorsed by the bar of his home town, Williamsburg, for the position of Clerk of the Court of Appeals. Mr. Wilson is now first clerk in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals and has filled the position with such satisfaction as to recommend him for the higher position. He will be remembered by the readers of The Citizen for two articles published some time ago setting forth the need of redistricting the state.

SUICIDE AND SHORTAGE

Assistant Cashier E. J. Myall of the Citizens Bank of Paris committed suicide last week while the state examiner was inspecting the bank. The suicide of course was supposed to be due to the condition of the bank, but nothing definite could be learned until Tuesday when the Secretary of State announced that the examiner had unearthed a shortage probably reaching to \$60,000 or more than the capital stock of the bank.

GRADUATING RECITAL

The graduating recital of Miss Freda Roesche on May 22, 1911, was a treat to the music lovers in Berea. The audience, drawn chiefly from the school above the second year Normal and Academy, and the first Continued on fourth page

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The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

Berea Publishing Co.

(Incorporated)
J. P. Faulkner, Editor and Manager.

Subscription Rates

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
One year \$1.00
Six Months .60
Three Months .35

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KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION.

That Camorra trial, from the description must somewhat resemble an agitated zoo.

Tan shoes are going out of fashion again. The trouble is they decline to retain their original color.

The Oriental nations do not seem to feel complimented by the adoption elsewhere of the harem skirt.

The raglan overcoat is coming back into style. We have not, after a diligent inquiry, been able to find out why.

A goat in Kentucky is charged with eating important state documents. Probably looking for inside information.

A Chicago real estate man says that a flat is no place for babies anyway. Or phonographs or piano players, either.

It is said that 100,000 Americans will spend \$25,000,000 in seeing that King George gets his crown on straight.

Fifteen hundred dollars for a window on the route of the coronation parade in London! How much for a knot-hole?

Physical culture is a great thing. Princeton is planning a stadium where 40,000 persons can sit and watch athletic contests.

With two explorers at the south pole, the objective points for future expeditions may actually lead to pleasant spots.

Victor Herbert says that Chicago is the musical center of the country. Probably because nearly every man there blows his own horn.

An American girl is said to have paid \$25,000 for a handkerchief in Paris the other day. She must be getting ready for the hay fever season.

It is estimated that Americans will pay \$5,000,000 for seats from which to view the coronation pageant. England certainly is getting a rich revenge for 1776.

The author of a book entitled "How to Be Happy" recently tried to poison himself because he thinks his life has been a failure. Evidently his book was one also.

The sensible masculine view would be that there is no objection to women putting on the divided skirt so long as they do not try to make the men wear the discarded petticoat.

The "pasha" skirt is the latest. You can make one by sewing two flour sacks together down to a little below the middle and punching holes through the bottoms. Try it. We haven't time.

At a dance given in New York the host wore a live snake wound around him. Opinion as to the inadvisability of this sort of decoration was probably freely given by the guests on sober thought.

Sixty-seven vessels arrive in Chicago daily during the navigation season. This does not include the gasoline launch that comes in at the end of a towline after having gone dead four miles out.

Velvet trouser cuffs will be the rage this summer, according to a report from New York. If the style ever is adopted it will behoove mere man to maintain a deep silence on the subject of the harem skirt.

The latest fad taken up by Washington society girls is learning how to cook. And how with eager and admiring commendation will that fad be met by the self-constituted critics of much-abused femininity?

Bugs are asserted to have damaged the peach crop to the extent of \$8,000,000. If bugs and frosts did not keep the peach crop down the produce combinations would be dumping the fruit into the river next summer.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH HOLDS CONVENTION

Mt. Sterling Captures Plum for Next Year

W. E. ELLIS ELECTED PRESIDENT

Representative Delegation Met in District Convention at Carlisle—Managers Selected For Each County.

Carlisle—There was a large attendance of delegates at the convention of the Christian churches of the Eighth Kentucky district.

The convention of the Christian Woman's Board of Missions elected the following officers for the ensuing term before adjourning:

District manager and president, Mrs. Alex. Conner, of Owingsville; secretary, Mrs. Nancy McClure; superintendent of the children's department, Miss Willie Boardman, of Carlisle; County Managers—Bath county, Mrs. George W. Mills; Bourbon county, Mrs. William Scott; Clark county, Mrs. Fred Brodhurst; Harrison county, Miss Bettie Cromwell; Montgomery county, Mrs. B. W. Trimble; Nicholas county, Mrs. J. M. Hughes.

The missionary work of the district was reported in a flourishing condition and the year is reported one of the most successful in the history of the churches of the district.

President W. E. Ellis, of Cynthiana, called the district Bible school to order, with a large attendance of delegates and Bible school workers from all over the state.

The convention later elected W. E. Ellis, of Cynthiana, president, and Bruce Thimble, of Mt. Sterling, secretary, and will meet in Mt. Sterling next year in April.

NEW PRESIDENT FOR WESLEYAN.

Rev. J. L. Clark Succeeds John J. Tigert.

Winchester—The Rev. J. L. Clark has been elected president of Kentucky Wesleyan college to succeed John J. Tigert, who resigned on account of ill health. The new president is about forty years of age and is one of the most prominent preachers of the state. He is a graduate of the college and at present is presiding elder of the Covington district of the Kentucky conference. He will be formally installed during commencement exercises in June.

RAIN IS NEEDED.

Farmers' Crops Being Burned Up by Torrid Sun About Midway.

Midway—This section has been sweltering under summer heat for the past week, the mercury going up into the nineties every day. A drought of serious proportions prevails, and the farmers are alarmed over their crops. The strawberry crop, which promised to be plentiful at first, will be cut short, or will be very inferior. Such a drought at this season is unusual, and is causing much inconvenience.

ORGANIZE BOARD OF TRADE.

Middlesboro—The Middlesboro Board of Trade was organized by the business men of Middlesboro. State Senator Joseph F. Bosworth was elected president and Judge J. L. Manning vice president. The purpose of this body will be to look into the reduction of freight rates in and out of Middlesboro and to secure a number of manufacturing and wholesale houses for Middlesboro. They will also take up the proposition from the government to have the mine rescue station located here instead of Jellico, Tenn., showing that there are considerable more mines in operation and will be in the near future than they are in the Jellico district.

DISTILLERS MUST PAY.

Lawrenceburg—In the Anderson county court before Judge Wilkes H. Morgan, the cases of the commonwealth against the independent distillers of the county on storage accounts were tried, and the court assessed the defendants 80 per cent. It will mean several thousand dollars to the state and county.

BIG BARN BURNED.

Lancaster—A large barn belonging to Noah Warsee, three miles north of this place, was entirely consumed by fire with all its contents.

The origin of the fire is unknown. The loss is about \$3,000, with an insurance of \$500 on the barn and \$100 on the contents.

AFTER LONG LEGAL BATTLE.

Whitesburg—The case of Dawson Dixon against Elijah Caudill, which was fought for years in the courts of Letcher county, has just been decided by the court of appeals, resulting in a verdict for Dixon. Both the men taught the same school, in the same district, the same year, and it was a question as to whom the money belonged. So for over four years it has been tied up in the courts. The money will now be paid over to Dixon.



A TYPICAL HOME IN THE KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS REGION. This Picture Shows How Trees, Shrubs and Flowers Make a Home More Attractive.

COURT HELD IN THE OPEN.

Harrodsburg—Circuit Judge L. L. Walker adjourned court from the temporary court rooms to the yard in front of the old courthouse, after Col. Galtner, an attorney had fainted from the oppressive heat. A number of minor cases were heard, after which his honor treated everyone to ice cream and lemonade and adjourned this term of court.

History records that the first open-air church service held in Kentucky was here, and it can now go down that the first open-air circuit court in the state was held here.

MAYSVILLE GETS OHIO DAM

Property on Each Bank Will Cover Frontage of Three Thousand Feet

Maysville—Word was received from Washington that the war department had definitely located dam No. 84 in the Ohio river nine-foot stage improvement, about one mile east of Maysville. The dam will have a 3,000-foot frontage on the Ohio side, beginning at the Adams and Brown county line, and will extend westward on the Dr. A. N. Ellis farm.

On the Kentucky side the frontage will be about the same, commencing at a point near Bull creek and extending westward on the farm of William Hicks.

The structure will cost from between \$1,000,000 to \$1,200,000 when completed, and it will take from three to five years to finish it. The excavation work has commenced.

BIG MORTGAGE FILED.

Lexington—A mortgage from the new organized Kentucky Traction and Terminal Co., controlling the Lexington street railway and lighting system and the interurban lines radiating from Lexington, to the Commercial Trust Co., of Philadelphia, for the purpose of securing an issue of \$7,500,000 of 5 per cent bonds, due and redeemable February 1, was filed.

SHOES FOUND IN STOMACHS OF COWS.

Lancaster—A farmer living in this district described a strange malady that affected his cattle, and from which several died. The bovines appeared to be in great agony, as evidenced by their roaring and bellowing.

After the death of three or four steers a postmortem examination was held, and in the stomachs of the dead animals were found old scraps of leather shoes, some pieces containing sharp pointed tacks. It is supposed the cattle detected some kind of oily odor that induced them to eat such food.

GIFT TO COLLEGE.

Lexington—President R. H. Crossfield, of Transylvania university, announced that the university had been given a permanent endowment of \$15,000 by Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Waters, of Pomona, Cal. While Mr. and Mrs. Waters are not millionaires, they have been making gifts to various institutions and contributing to the support of missionary societies and to church extension.

It is said that the university will endow a chair known as the Water's professorship. The gift of Mr. Waters will probably be issued for the chair of Latin or Greek.

Whitesburg—The drought of the past three weeks has become severe and all vegetation and garden vegetables are badly needing rain. Corn planting has been retarded and will progress no further until it rains.

Lexington—C. A. Stephenson has been appointed engineer at the U. S. government building here under the civil service and has been notified of his appointment from Washington.

Franklin—Dr. Charles Brown, of Bowling Green, who represents southern capitalists, has been interesting people in an interurban line from Bowling Green to Nashville. The proposed road, if built, will follow the old L. & N. pike, which is to be resurfaced in August.

A LENGTHY MORTGAGE.

Lexington—Probably the longest and largest mortgage that has ever been filed in Fayette county in an indenture given by the Louisville Property Co. to the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. to secure an indebtedness of \$2,050,591.16, and is executed as of the date of February 1, 1908, to secure an issue of 30-year 4 per cent gold bonds. The mortgage recites that the railroad company has loaned money and advanced sums to the amount of the consideration stated and the mortgage covers properties in 20 counties in Kentucky and also some in Alabama. As the mortgage covers realty it must be recorded in each county in which any real property included is located and the certificates of record are printed and bound with the volume.

MISS COX WINS.

Takes Declamatory Prize at Lancaster's School Exercises.

Lancaster—A declamatory contest was one of the closing entertainments of the Lancaster graded school, and the following were competitors: Misses Elizabeth Glavin, Patsy Anderson, Helen Robinson, George Sanford, Jennie Cix; Messrs. John McRoberts, Hobert Bastin and Frank Tindler.

The gold medal was awarded to Miss Jennie Cox, who gave a fine rendition of "The Polish Boy." Miss Cox also won the honor of representing the Lancaster school at the Bluegrass tournament at Springfield.

DR. W. A. GUTHRIE NAMED.

Franklin—Dr. W. A. Guthrie, of the Southern Kentucky sanitarium, has received notice of his appointment as congressional representative for the Ninth Kentucky congressional district by the executive committee of the Clinical Congress of Surgeons of North America. The next meeting of the association will be held in Philadelphia November 7-16, 1911.

RELATIVE OF DANIEL BOONE.

Tompkinsville—Mrs. Polly Boone, aged 104 years, died at the home of her son, Samuel Boone, of infirmities incident to age. She was closely related to the noted pioneer, Daniel Boone. She was blind and had been for about five years. She never saw a train in her life and was never on board a steamboat. Mrs. Boone was the oldest woman in southern Kentucky.

TOBACCO FATAL TO FISH.

Carlisle—Tobacco juice caused fish to die in great numbers in Brushy Fork creek below the burned section of this city. Investigation was made as to the cause of the fish dying in large numbers and it was found that tobacco juice has been carried by water from the burning tobacco in the Booth warehouse into the creek. Over 150,000 pounds of tobacco was destroyed in the fire.

HURT IN WRECK.

Paris—A yard engine on the Louisville and Nashville, which had been detailed to bring in a cut of cars from the Paris Ice Company's plant, crashed into a freight on the Maysville division. Engineer Curt Mulkins was badly wrenched and Fireman Clark sustained bruises.

KNOCKED FROM BRIDGE AND KILLED.

Cynthiana—Mrs. Mary J. Welch and her son, Robert, were knocked from the L. & N. railroad bridge and both were instantly killed. The bodies fell 25 feet into shallow water.

The son was returning from this city with some groceries, and his mother went to assist him across the bridge.

West Point—Owing to the many mad dogs that are running loose in this section the authorities have ordered the Liberty Hall school closed, being fearful that some of the children might be attacked.

Glasgow—Willard, son of A. R. Spencer, the well-known lumberman, formerly of Glasgow, but late of Hart county, suffered a fracture of the skull while assisting in hauling logs. A cant-hook broke, throwing young Spencer backward.

MONOPLANE PLOWS THROUGH CROWD

War Minister Killed and Other Notables Injured

CABINET MAY BE REORGANIZED

Thousands Witnessed the Tragedy—Event Was the Paris-Madrid Race—President Taft Sends American Sympathy.

All France was plunged into mourning by an aeroplane accident, in which M. Berteaux, minister of war, was killed, and M. Monis, the premier, was perhaps fatally injured, while several other distinguished men sustained minor injuries.

The occasion was the start of the Paris-Madrid aeroplane race for a prize offered by a Paris newspaper, and some of the most prominent armaments of Europe started in the contest.

The deep interest manifested in the event was attested by the fact that several members of the cabinet, many national and local officials, as well as 200,000 people, gathered at the aviation field, to see the start.

Berteaux Horribly Mangled.

Minister of War Berteaux was horribly mangled. The propeller cut off his left arm.

Premier Monis was buried beneath the wreckage.

M. Train was piloting the monoplane that wrought such havoc. With him was M. Bounier, a passenger. Neither was injured. The machine was wrecked.

"VIVA LA PAZ"

Agreement of Peace Signed By Commissioners—Diaz and Corral Step Down and Out.

Juarez, Mexico—Officially designated representatives of the Mexican government and the revolutionists signed a peace agreement intended to end the hostilities that have been waged in Mexico for the last six months.

Though covering only the principal points negotiated the agreement practically records the concessions by the government of those demands which started on November 20 last armed revolution in Mexico. Telegrams announcing the signing of the agreement were dispatched throughout Mexico to revolutionary and federal leaders alike.

Constitutional restrictions prevented the inclusion in the agreement of the fact that the rebels would be permitted to suggest to various state legislatures the names of provisional governors and likewise the fact that six of the eight members of the new cabinet have been chosen by the revolutionists.

Four automobiles turned their searchlights on the scene and when the signatures were affixed the commissioners of both sides embraced joyfully while a small crowd that had collected shouted: "Viva La Paz."

FOR SUMMER WHITE HOUSE.

Minnesota's Minnetonka Lake May Be Come a National Spot.

Washington—The proposition to establish a summer White House on Lake Minnetonka, near St. Paul and Minneapolis, was received with favor by President Taft. Representative Nye, of Minnesota, told Mr. Taft he would introduce in congress a bill appropriating money for a summer home there.

The president said that while this summer's plans had been made, he would be glad to occupy a Minnesota summer White House next year, if congress and the people of that state should provide such a place.

FLOUR MILLS BURN.

Loss Estimated at \$150,000—Firemen Overcome With Heat.

Pt. Wayne, Ind.—The most costly fire here in three years destroyed the Mayflower Flour Mills. The loss is \$150,000.

The mill is owned by Solomon Bash and his sons and was one of the landmarks of the old Wabash and Erie Canal days, being located on the Nickel Plate tracks which occupy the old canal bed. The cause of the fire was probably spontaneous combustion.

Two firemen, William Brandt and Fred Schultz were overcome with heat but will recover.

The Biggest Yet.

San Francisco—Announcement was made that the Great Western Power Co. will build at Big Meadows a reservoir that will surpass in capacity the Roosevelt dam and reservoir in Arizona and the Assuan dam in Egypt.

Filled Lamp With Gasoline.

Utica, Kan.—Five daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Roach, ranging in ages from 7 to 16, were burned to death in a fire which started in the Roach restaurant. The parents were badly burned. The mother of the young girls filled a lamp with gasoline by mistake.

Carl, Ill.—This city was shaken by three terrific blasts when two petroleum and one gasoline tanks exploded. No one was hurt. The cause has not been learned.

MORE CONFIDENCE

Mercantile Agency Sees Trade Improvement to Follow Standard Oil Decision.

New York.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade said:

Two events of the week have important influence upon the business situation—the Supreme Court decision in the Standard Oil case and the prospects of the restoration of peace in Mexico. For the first time in many weeks the reports from leading trade centers are more buoyant in tone, though it would not appear that the actual gain in volume of transactions has been much. This improvement in business sentiment appears in the iron and steel trade where, in spite of continued contraction and price concessions in pig iron, a better feeling is noted with some increased orders.

It also appears to a limited degree in the textile markets, which exhibit some improvement.

Cotton Export Good.

The export movement of cotton goods continues well ahead of last year and more active buying of printed fabrics has followed the large purchases of print cloths a week ago. Some factors of strength have developed in woolen goods markets, among them a notice by the leading producer of men's wear that it could receive no more orders after June 1, and the notable activity of some other mills making novelties, or specialties in that class of goods.

Better in Footwear.

A better feeling pervades the entire footwear situation. Shoe manufacturers are placing larger contracts for leather, which would indicate that reserve contracts in hand have increased.

Bradstreet's letter said: Events of the week have been apparently in a favorable direction. Seasonable weather, good crop reports, except from a few sections where dry weather is a serious drawback, and judging from the early public and stock market reception thereof, good legal decisions are the three features making for better immediate business and a more hopeful feeling as to the future. Still actual results so far are hardly up to sanguine expectations.

Business Failures.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending May 18 were 235, against 245 last week, 225 in the like week of 1910, 219 in 1909, 284 in 1908 and 155 in 1907. Business failures in Canada for the week number 27, which compares with 24 last week and 19 in the like week of last year.

The Export Trade.

Wheat, including flour exports from the United States and Canada, for the week ending May 18 aggregates 3,560,108 bushels, against 3,131,631 bushels last week and 2,918,165 bushels this week last year. For the 46 weeks ending May 18 exports are 108,415,844 bushels, against 129,937,213 bushels in the corresponding period last year. Corn exports for the week are 936,234 bushels, against 569,738 bushels last week and 862,609 bushels in 1910. For the 46 weeks ending May 18, corn exports are 45,567,211 bushels, against 26,574,629 bushels last year.

Large Railway Merger.

New York—Consolidation of light, power and traction interests in Virginia in a \$32,000,000 corporation is expected from statements made to result from meetings in this city intended to effect the merging of the Virginia Railway and Power Co. and the Norfolk & Portsmouth Traction Co. Frank J. Gould is named as the dominant influence.

THE MARKETS

Cincinnati Grain Market.

Flour—Winter patents \$44.25, do family \$34.25, low grade \$2.50, 2.60, hard patent \$54.35, do fancy \$42.45. Wheat—No. 2 red 93c, No. 3 red 87c, No. 4 red 74c. Corn—No. 2 white 56c, No. 3 white 55c, No. 3 yellow 54c, No. 2 mixed 55c, No. 3 mixed 54c, No. 2 white 36c, No. 3 white 35c.

Cincinnati Live Stock.

Cattle—Shippers \$54.85, butcher steers, extra \$5.85, good to choice, \$5.25, 5.75, heifers, extra \$5.90, good to choice \$5.25, 5.85, cows, extra \$4.85, 5; good to choice \$4.25, 4.75, canners \$2.50, 3.00, Bulls—Bologna \$4.50, extra \$5.40, 5.50, Calves—Extra \$8.50, fair to good \$7.50, 8.25, common and large \$4.50, 4.75. Hogs—Good to choice packers and butchers \$6.25, 6.27, mixed packers \$6.15, 6.25, common to choice heavy fat sows \$3.50, 3.15, pigs (110 lbs. and less) \$4.50, 4.60. Sheep—Extra \$3.85, good to choice \$3.10, 3.75. Lambs—Extra \$5.50, spring lambs \$6.47.

Poultry—Hens 11c, spring chickens 20c, 22c, lb., ducks 10c, turkeys 11c, geese 6c, 8c. Eggs—Prime firsts 14c, firsts 13c. Butter—Creamery extra 23c, firsts 20c, fancy dairy 14c. Apples—Fancy \$5.50, a bbl., choice \$5.50, a bbl. Carrots—N. O. 15c, a dozen. Celery—Michigan \$1.25, box. Eggplants—\$1.50, a crate. Honey—\$2.75, a crate. Lemons—California \$3.50, a crate. Onions—New Orleans 10c, a dozen. Oranges—\$3.50, a crate. Potatoes—Northern Ohio \$4.50, a bbl., Early Ohio \$1.25, a bbl. Turnips—\$1.50, a bbl.

The Unknown Blue and Grey

By WILBUR D. NESBIT

There are unknown graves in the valleys
That the troops or war possessed,
Where the bugles sounded for rallies
But the bullets sang of rest;
And the mountains hold without number
Hidden graves from war's mad day.
Where the unknown men have their slumber
In their shrouds of blue and gray.

And no drums will rumble and rattle,
And no fife blow sharp and shrill
In the valleys that knew the battle,
Nor atop the lone high hill;
But the silent stars know the story
And the broad sky of the day
Bends and whispers low of their glory
To these men of blue and gray.

And no banners o'er them are waving,
No marchers come and pause
With cheers for the land of their saving
Or tears for their lost cause;
Yet the twilight stars intermingle
With the hues when ends the day.
And the striving flags now are single
O'er the men of blue and gray.

There are unknown graves in the thickets,
On the hillside and the plain,
Of the missing scouts and the pickets,
Yet they did not fall in vain.
Though their names may not be engraven
And their places in the fray,
In our hearts now each finds a haven—
They who wore the blue and gray.

For the God of battles is kindly
With none of mankind's hate,
That is cherished ever too blindly—
And these pawns of warfare's fate
Have their tombs of nature's splendor
Each set forth in proud array
Through an impulse holy and tender,
Though they wore the blue and gray.

Where once were the guns that wrangled
Sounds the peace song of the thrush,
And the roses and vines are tangled
In the solemn, sacred hush;
Where the cannon one day would hurtle
Their missiles in the fray
Grows the rue and the creeping myrtle
O'er the graves of blue and gray.

They are nature's hands that are strewing
The flowers on each mound;
It is God's own beautiful doing
That each unknown grave is found
Where the cypress leaves are aquiver,
Where peaks lift through the day,
Where the forest sighs to the river
Of the unknown blue and gray.

ALFALFA PEST ACCIDENTALLY BROUGHT TO THIS COUNTRY

Common in Europe, Western Asia and Northern Africa
Where Insect Does More or Less Damage to Plant—
Discovered in United States, Near Salt Lake
City, Utah, in Spring of 1904.

(By F. M. WEBSTER, United States Department of Agriculture.)

The alfalfa weevil (*Phytonomus murinus* Fab.) is not native to America, but has been accidentally introduced from Europe, western Asia or northern Africa, where it is common, and where, while more or less destructive to alfalfa, it is probably prevented by its natural enemies from working serious and wide-spread ravages. Just



The alfalfa weevil (*Phytonomus murinus*) Adults clustering on and attacking sprig of alfalfa. About natural size.

where or in what manner it was brought to this country no one knows, but it was first discovered in the spring of 1904 in a small field of alfalfa near Salt Lake City, Utah, and attention promptly called to its presence by the Utah agricultural experiment station.

The beetle itself (Fig. 1) is usually less than one-fourth of an inch in length, varying from one-eighth to three-sixteenths inch, and when freshly emerged from the cocoon, within which it passes from the larva to the pupa, is of a plain brown color. In a few days this brown becomes darker, mixed with black and gray hairs, which give it a spotted or mottled appearance, as shown, much enlarged. In Fig. 3. Gradually these scales and hairs become rubbed off, so that in spring we frequently observe individuals that appear almost entirely black, with small, irregular gray spots upon them.

The insect winters entirely in the beetle stage, seeking shelter, before the frosts of autumn commence, either in the crowns of alfalfa plants, close to the surface of the ground in the field, or under leaves, matted grass, weeds, and rubbish along ditch banks, haystacks, and strawstacks. Indeed, it is oftentimes found in barns where the hay is kept over winter. When this hay is being put into the barn in late summer, one side of the barn has been observed to be almost covered with adults, and in winter and spring, when the hay is being fed out, the



The alfalfa weevil: Adult. Much enlarged. floor of the barn will often be swarming with the beetles, like ants about an ant hill. It has been estimated that fully 80 per cent of the beetles that go into winter quarters in the fall live through until spring. With the coming of spring the beetles make their way forth from their hiding places and attack the young growth of alfalfa as soon as there is sufficient food for them. In ordinary seasons they may

be expected to appear the latter part of March, and the egg-laying period usually lasts from early April until early July.

In very early spring, before the plants have made much growth, the beetles often push their eggs down between the leaves, the usual place of oviposition, however, being in punctures made in the stem (Fig. 2), and some damage occurs at the very beginning of the season on account of the beetles puncturing the young stems and killing them in their efforts to oviposit in them. Some idea of the abundance of these eggs and the extent to which the pest may breed in vacant lots and other waste lands where alfalfa has escaped from cultivation and grows as a weed may be obtained from the fact that in one case a single plant has been found to contain 127 of these egg punctures in the midst of the egg-laying season, with the punctures fresh and new. As one puncture may contain anywhere from a few to over 300 eggs, probably 10 or 15 on the average, this single plant presumably contained between 1,000 and 1,300 eggs at the time it was observed. If these hatched and half of them developed into female beetles and 80 per cent of the latter passed the winter, this plant might in a year give rise to over 150,000 beetles.

Most of these eggs hatch in about ten days after being deposited, and the minute young, almost white in color, make their way to the leaves



The alfalfa weevil: Larvae attacking a sprig of alfalfa. Natural size, larva at right much enlarged.

first eating holes therein, soon assume a decidedly green color, and when full grown are about one-fourth of an inch long, with a white stripe along the back and the somewhat hooked appearance shown by some of those in the illustration (Fig. 2). The attack is now confined to the young leaves and the crown of the plant, thus preventing its growth, and a badly infested field of alfalfa will frequently attain no greater height than about six inches, too short to mow at all. If the field is mown over most of the larvae will, of course, be shaken off and drop to the surface of the ground. While some of these perish, those that survive and live upon the fresh growth, together with those hatching from eggs deposited after the mowing, develop sufficient numbers to overwhelm and destroy the second crop. The larvae continue to attack the plants, being most abundant during May and gradually becoming less abundant throughout the month of June. As these transform, the adults become more and more abundant as the season advances, and not only do they feed upon the fresh growth, but they also eat the bark from the stems, and thus, where excessively abundant, totally destroy the second crop.

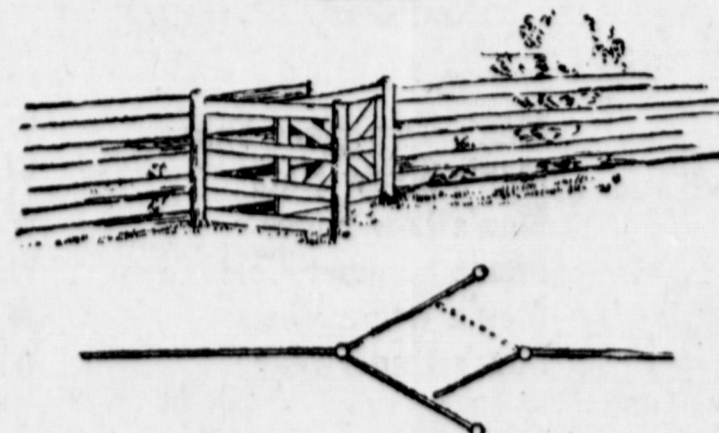
Wool-Growing States.

In wool production New Mexico stood first among the 12 southern states for 1910 with 3,783,300 sheep and a wool clip of 23,078,135 pounds; Texas came second with 1,467,578 sheep and 8,805,456 pounds of wool and Kentucky held third place with 848,250 sheep and a wool clip of 3,817,125 pounds.

Average Size of Farms.

The average sized farm of the country contains a trifle more than a hundred acres. The smallest average acreage is found in the three-acre corn farm in Vermont, while the largest average is found in the 169-acre ranch in California.

GOOD SUBSTITUTE FOR GATE



The gateway shown in the illustration is always closed to animals, but affords a convenient passage for people. The wing panels are 8 to 10 feet in length.

SUES LUMBER FIRMS

WICKERSHAM BEGINS ACTION UNDER SHERMAN ANTI-TRUST LAW.

CONSPIRACY IS THE CHARGE

Government Starts Suit to End Trust Alleged to Hold Buyers at Its Mercy All Over Country—More Than 150 Named as Defendants.

New York.—Sweeping and sensational charges of a gigantic conspiracy to maintain high prices, to blacklist concerns not regarded as "proper" trade, and to violate generally the Sherman anti-trust law are made in a government suit filed by Attorney General Wickersham in the United States circuit court here against the lumber trust.

This is the government's first anti-trust suit conforming to the Supreme court's decision in the case of the Standard Oil company. It was declared by government officials that this is merely a precursor of a succession of similar suits to be brought against the giant monopolies of the country which have been responsible for the increased cost of living.

Ten trade organizations and more than 150 individuals are named as defendants. They are alleged to have conspired among themselves and with the assistance of the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers' association to prevent wholesalers from selling directly or indirectly to consumers. The defendant corporations are:

The Eastern States Retail Lumber Dealers' association of New York, with offices at 18 Broadway.

The New York Lumber Trade association of this city.

The Building Material Men's association of Westchester county, N. Y.

The Lumber Dealers' association of Connecticut.

The Lumber Dealers' association of Rhode Island.

The Retail Lumbermen's association of Baltimore.

The officers and directors, trustees and members of the following are named as individual defendants, as well as the officers and directors and members of the following voluntary organizations: The New Jersey Lumbermen's Protective association of Philadelphia and the Lumber Exchange of the District of Columbia.

Attorney General Wickersham and Special Assistant Clark McKercher have devoted more than a year to gathering the evidence upon which the suit is based. The evidence includes copies of the alleged agreements, blacklists and reports of the various organizations, branding wholesalers and retailers who have dared violate the rules of the trust as "poachers," "scalpers," "mavericks" and "illegitimate dealers" to whom "short shifts" must be applied.

Officials both here and in Washington said that the advisability of criminal actions against individual officials of the trust would depend upon the nature of the evidence adduced at the trial.

Many of the great industrial concerns of the country, it is alleged, have been put under the ban of the trust.

The government takes the position that any agreement or act which prevents a consumer from buying where he chooses, or to his best advantage, is in "unreasonable" restraint of trade.

The department of justice has been making a nation-wide investigation of the lumber situation, and Attorney General Wickersham has found that it is parallel with that of many other commodities in daily use. If the courts sustain the government's contention there is every likelihood of a sweeping attack all along the line.

STREETS STREWN WITH DEAD

Many Die in Sanguinary Battle Between Federals and Rebels at Cuautla, Mexico.

Cuernavaca, Mexico.—A sanguinary battle is on at Cuautla, twenty miles southeast of here, between the federal garrison under Colonel Munguia and a force of rebels commanded by Colonel Zapata. Fugitives arriving here say the streets of Cuautla are strewn with dead and wounded.

A commission left here for Cuautla, carrying the news of the armistice, which it is hoped will put an end to the fighting. General Figueroa is leading 3,000 rebel troops from Iguala, presumably en route for this city.

Pleads Guilty as Kidnap.

Las Vegas, N. M.—Will Rogers pleaded guilty to the charge of kidnapping Waldo Rogers, the grandson of Henry L. Waldorf, general solicitor of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad. Joe Wiggins, an ex-convict and alleged accomplice of Rogers in the kidnaping, pleaded not guilty.

Dix Orders Bank Probe.

Albany, N. Y.—A sweeping investigation of the state banking department has been ordered by Governor Dix. The investigation will be in charge of George C. Van Tassel, newly appointed superintendent of banks.

Federal Aid Quits Post.

Washington.—Eugene T. Chamberlain, commissioner of navigation of the department of commerce and labor, presented his resignation to Secretary Nagel, to take effect upon the qualification of his successor.

Home Town Helps

HOW TO BEAUTIFY YOUR LAWN

Professor Major of University of Missouri Gives Home Landscape Hints in a Lecture.

Home landscape gardening—which is nothing more than making your house and yard look as homelike and inviting that your friends instinctively will want to drop in as they pass the gate—is not so difficult a matter as it sounds. That, at least, was the impression gained by 500 fathers and mothers and children, too, who attended the lecture given at Kansas City, Mo., by H. F. Major, instructor in landscape gardening at the University of Missouri.

"A well arranged home is very much like a correctly composed picture," Mr. Major said. "The sky is the background. The house, placed well back in the middle distance is the focal point—the natural resting point for the eye."

"The lawn, spreading out from the house, is like the mat to the picture and, like a picture mat, should be kept simple and unbroken. Driveways and walks are quite necessary, but as they are not decorative they should be kept to one side and not too wide."

"Then comes the frame for the picture. Trees and shrubs—plenty of them—down the driveways and about the house, covering up the foundations and the sharp corners. These are the settings that hold the picture together."

"Then, the important thing is to keep the place cleaned up. Grounds need grooming as well as horses, and show the effects just as much. Cleaning up around a house is like keeping your clothes brushed—it gets to be a habit."

WILL ERECT MODEL VILLAGE

Concrete Houses Planned by Los Angeles Women for Accommodation of Poor.

Obstacles to the establishment of a model village by members of the Friday Morning club probably are cleared away as far as the city council is concerned.

The plan of the women contemplates the erection of model concrete dwellings, to be rented at nominal prices to the poor with a view to bettering their condition.

The public welfare committee is in favor of leasing the land lying west of the old Catholic cemetery for the purpose, and Howard Robertson, deputy city attorney, is looking into the matter of the city's right to lease land belonging to the municipality.

It has been determined that the city is forbidden to give a lease to run more than ten years. The women interested in the prospect seek to have the ten-year lease with an option of another term. As soon as the point whether the city has the right to enter into a contract of this kind is settled, a resolution will be drawn up authorizing the council to enter into the agreement.

While the members of the public welfare committee are willing to grant the concessions asked, as far as they personally are concerned, they will have to abide by the limitations of the charter, but believe that if the plan proves to be a success there will never be any difficulty in obtaining a renewal of the lease.—Los Angeles Express.

A Unique Tree Statute.

New Jersey, by her shade tree statute, converted the rocky pioneer trail of the tree planter into a graded, progress fostering roadway. The law provides for a shade tree commission of three freeholders, who shall serve without compensation. The commission is not only warden of the older trees, but also planter of the new. In Newark, where the law has been in force six years, 17,000 young trees on 102 miles of streets have been set out. Picture this: One hundred and two miles of new plantings, adorning the streets, gladdening the eye, cooling and purifying the air, and enhancing the city's beauty and wealth. Of course, this increase in growth and beauty is not the result merely of "time and element," for a tree commission is required systematically to mulch, trim, spray, fertilize and otherwise nurture its young.

Fish That Use Ballast.

A Gloucester fisherman, one of the protestants against the fish clause in the Canadian reciprocity bill, was talking about fish in Washington.

"These balloonists and aeronauts," he said, "think they are very clever with their sand ballast, but the codfish has been using sand ballast since before the flood."

"Whenever there's a terrible scarcity of cod, what few you do catch have sand in their stomachs. Why? To weight them, so that they can sink down to deep water, where their friends are."

"Yes, sand-filled cod means scarce fish. It means that the cod, for some reason or other, are swimming deep, their stomachs ballasted with sand to keep them down."

Wouldn't It Make 'Em Jump?

"Australia claims she is going to keep the meat trust out of that island continent."

"Aw, tell that to the kangaroos!"

Are Rapidly Marching Into the Unknown

It has become, perhaps, too common as Memorial day approaches to remind the public and the surviving heroes of the '60s how fast the army of blue is marching into the unknown. Flowers are strewn upon the graves of the head and statistics of mortality are as freely flung at the heads of the living soldiers. Possibly the veterans are not cheered by this sober and convincing information, and certainly their children and grandchildren give it but cold entertainment.

A look at the other side, the living side, of the old soldiers' great day presents something of good cheer as well as a surprising fact—that of the extreme youth of the army of the Union in those days when the life of a nation was at stake.

The survivors of the Union army of the Civil war are known to number at this date 620,000, and a majority of these men are in the active pursuits of industry. Although there are a few very old men among the veterans, the average age of the survivors is sixty-three years. With the lengthening of life which has become a feature of our time we ought to have with us for many years at least a fair remnant of the heroes of the great war.

The most desperate civil war of modern times was fought, it is now realized, by boys in their teens or barely out of their teens. The records of the war and navy departments show that of the enlistments 1,151,438 were at the age of eighteen years or under, and that 2,159,798 enlistments were at the age of twenty-one years or under, while only 618,511 of the total 2,778,309 enlistments were at the age of twenty-two years and over.

In decorating the graves of the dead and in honoring the living soldiers of '61 the whole nation renews yearly the inspirations of patriotism. This year there are still in the land of the living and the country they saved more than half a million of the heroic "boys" of '61, and we are just coming to see that they really were boys, and boys well worth remembering—those who have answered the last roll call and those who are yet with us in the battles of peace.

The Sharpshooter in the Civil War

Of no class of soldiers is so little actually known as that of the sharpshooters. At best theirs was desperate work. They were obliged often to fight from their regiments, without any chance of assistance, perhaps literally surrounded by the enemy. And when the end came for one of them he must die alone, and in time he would be marked "missing" on the books and every trace of him would be lost. C. H. Guinand, a famous shot in his day, a past commander of the Berdan Sharpshooters, was the hero of many stirring adventures of the fighting before Fredericksburg.

"Few civilians or soldiers either, for that matter, can realize what it meant to be a sharpshooter in such a battle as Fredericksburg," said Mr. Guinand, in recalling his experiences. "I never knew what it was to fight beside any one. I had to follow my detail practically alone."

"During the battle of Fredericksburg I with two other sharpshooters was detailed to pick off a negro sharpshooter, a Confederate, who had been working havoc among our men. We got a glimpse of him now and then, but nothing more. He was a crack shot and had brought down many of our officers and privates. In order to get within range of him we had to go far beyond our picket lines and beyond any chance of assistance. This general region was well within range of the enemy, a position much too dangerous for the regiment to venture on. "The three of us waited for night and then crept with the greatest caution toward the enemy's lines. By morning we had hidden ourselves in trees well apart, where we awaited developments. We were well enough hidden, but the bullets whistled through the trees and occasionally dropped showers of leaves on us; but that was to be expected. Well, it took us all day to locate that negro, but we got him finally. He had hidden himself in an old chimney, which made a pretty good defense. He would fire and then duck behind the bricks, and our bullets would glance off. During that long wait both my companions were silenced by the cross fire. It was two lives for one, but we never hesitated when such a call came."

New Models that bend with your foot



We are showing the very latest models of the Red Cross Shoe. Come in today and let us fit you. Year after year, other women get style and comfort and every time we fit a woman in the Red Cross Shoe, she tells us she can never thank us enough for telling her about it. Get style and comfort. Get both. Oxfords \$3.50 and \$4. High Shoes \$4, \$4.50 and \$5.



Red Cross Shoe

E. F. COYLE

You pay less

or get more

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

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Fire, Life and Accident

Insurance

Phone 505 Richmond, Ky.

L. & N. TIME TABLE

Knoxville 6:30 a. m. 11:00 p. m.
BEREA 1:29 p. m. 3:57 a. m.
Cincinnati 6:10 p. m. 7:45 a. m.

South Bound Local

Cincinnati 6:40 a. m. 8:25 p. m.
BEREA 11:59 a. m. 12:29 p. m.
Knoxville 7:00 p. m. 6:50 a. m.

Express Trains

Stop to take on and let off passengers from beyond Cincinnati or from Atlanta and beyond.

South Bound

Cincinnati 8:15 a. m.
BEREA 11:44 a. m.

North Bound

BEREA 4:56 p. m.
Cincinnati 8:35 p. m.

Mr. and Mrs. Givens who have been at Boone Tavern during the year in order that their daughter, Ella, might have the advantages of the College have returned to their home at Hoversville, Ky.

LOST: A pig-skin pocket book containing two small keys, four race horse tickets and about \$17 in cash on the smoking car of the local train going south last Friday. The owner thinks that some one must have found it who got off at Berea and authorizes a liberal reward if the finder will present it at The Citizen office.

Mr. H. E. Taylor has been sick since Sunday, but is now improving.

Willard Bozarth who has been a student in Berea for three years has accepted a good position as clerk in the Cedar Springs Hotel, New Paris, Ohio.

President and Mrs. Frost are spending part of the week in the bungalow on Indian Fort Mountain.

Mrs. Matheny left the hospital, Wednesday, after an operation for appendicitis.

Splendid musical concert free every morning—in the apple tree. You are to be pitied if you can't hear it.

Mr. Frank Vose, foreman in stone and brick work, has gone to his home in Boston for the summer.

Misses Beulah Young, Maude Parker, Nellie Wilson and Esther Isaacs visited friends in Lexington from Friday until Monday.

Chrisman and Engle carry the best fertilizer, Berea, Ky.

For the whitest and best flour, go to R. J. Engle.

Miss M. M. Robe of Camp Nelson is visiting Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Van Winkle.

Highest prices paid for wool.—J. S. Gott, Depot Street.

Place the waste paper in the cans, and the banana peelings also.

Mr. Clinton Early who has been working at Richmond is visiting home folks this week.

Miss Fannie Dowden was visiting in Richmond last week.

Take your turn at the postoffice window—do as you would be done by.

Mr. Crockett Ely returned from Oklahoma, Saturday.

100 locust posts for sale. 8 1-2 feet long, 4 to 8 inches in diameter. Price 25 cents. Inquire at College Garden office at 1 to 1:30 p. m.

F. O. Clark.

Crease your trousers occasionally even if you are married.

Miss Dora Ely was in Richmond last week for the teacher's examination.

The Junior Home Science class entertained the Seniors at a supper down on the creek bank, Friday afternoon.

Turn to the right when meeting a dog wagon so as to cultivate the habit when you meet people.

Rev. J. P. Bicknell preached at Level Green, Sunday.

Miss Etta Gay has returned from an extended visit with her sisters at Winchester.

Show your gold somewhere else besides in your mouth.

Mrs. Hardin Golden who had been visiting with her daughter at Mitchell, Indiana, for some time returned home last week.

Mr. H. C. Prather who has been a traveling salesman for some time is in town this week.

Make the long story short when talking to busy people.

Mr. John Jackson has accepted a position with the S. English Lumber and Stave Co., at Earnestville, Ky. A number of students from Berea took the County examinations at Richmond, Friday and Saturday.

WANTED: Old hats and old shoes for the next 30 days at Welch's New Dry Goods and Gents' Furnishings Department.

Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Black of Speedwell spent Thursday and Friday with their daughter, Mrs. J. H. Jackson. They were then called to London to attend the funeral of Mrs. Vicy Day, Mrs. Black's sister.

Mr. Taylor's organ is not sweeter than the note of the wood thrush. He sings all day. No child will ever turn out to be very bad that is taught to love his notes.

There is a big sale on hats and shoes at Welch's New Dry Goods and Gents' Furnishings Department for the next 30 days. We guarantee you 50 cents profit on the purchase.

Russell, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Duncan, had a narrow escape from drowning, Monday. He had fallen into a tub of water and was strangling when his grandmother, Mrs. Jackson, heard him and got him out.

FOR RENT: 4 room cottage on High Street, for particulars call on Mrs. Laura Jones, Berea, Ky.

J. H. Shumaker of Milroy, Pa., is visiting his daughter, Margaret, who is in school here.

Great hat sale going on for 30 days at Mrs. Laura Jones' store, Main street and Chestnut Street, Berea, Ky.

J. C. Bowman was at home with his family a few days during the past week.

Now is the time to get your hat. Sure enough.

Remember I guarantee satisfaction with every order.—Mrs. Laura Jones.

In Brannaman House.

Wall Paper

10c to \$1.00 per roll

It requires three full and complete sample books to represent the line, all of which is in stock and ready for delivery.

I have most all the latest designs and at prices far less than you will find elsewhere.

R. H. CHRISMAN

"The Furniture Man"

Prof. and Mrs. Dinsmore were in Lancaster, Sunday, where Mr. Dinsmore made three addresses for the Anti-Saloon League.

Herbert Henry was called home on account of sickness the past week and will not likely get back for school again this term.

SATURDAY SHOE SPECIAL

We have a number of low shoes in 1, 2 and 3 strap pumps for women and children that will be sold at greatly reduced prices every Saturday until every pair is cleaned up.

Don't fail to see these bargains, the style, quality and price should interest you.

Top price paid for eggs.

J. M. Coyle.

In Brannaman House.

Rev. A. S. Watson of Epworth, Ia., spoke at Chapel services, Sunday night.

My trimmer will be with me 20 days longer. Bring your order and buy your hat at the sale.—Mrs. Laura Jones.

THE ROSE MAIDEN

All who enjoy music will be given a special treat this spring in the way of a concert.

Monday night, June 5th, the Harmonia Society will sing "The Rose Maiden," a famous cantata never given in Berea before.

The story of this work is a beautiful fairy tale, adapted from the German and set to splendid, sparkling music by Frederic H. Cowen.

The Harmonia Society is stronger than ever this spring, and the solo parts will be sung by our best singers.

Do not fail to enjoy this great musical feast. All seats 15 cents.

GRADUATING RECITAL

(Continued from first page)

year Vocational, was most appreciative, both of the piano and of Miss Grace Cornelius, whose singing is always acceptable to Berea audiences.

Miss Roesche's playing was characterized by delicacy in the graceful Lark song, true tone color in Grieg's Spring and in the Sextette, with much expression and painstaking technique in all the numbers.

In the Sextette she was perhaps at her best, showing decided breadth and strength.

Miss Roesche is to be congratulated upon this hour of triumph after years of patient preparation.

One charming feature of the recital was the rendering of the following stanza, both words and music of which were composed by Miss Roesche's teacher, Miss Helen Wales.

When I am dead, my dearest,
Sing no sad song for me;
But dig a grave and let me lie
Enshrined alone in thy dear memory.

GRADUATING And WEDDING PRESENTS

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Birth Stone Rings and Jewelry.

The Racket Store

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GASOLINE STOVES

Special sale this week on Gasoline Stoves. Come up and have a look.

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PALACE MEAT MARKET

Fresh and cured meats and lard. Call for what you want and get what you call for. Highest market price paid for butter, eggs and chickens

Pure home rendered lard 50lb. cans 10c per lb. smaller lots 12c

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Women's and Children's Black and Fancy Parasols
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COME AND BUY FROM US AND YOU WILL GET THE BEST.

Six brand new full size DAVENPORTS FOR \$12.50 EACH

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CHRISMAN'S

"THE FURNITURE MAN"

1000 OTHER BARGAINS

... INTENSIVE FARMING ...

FORAGE CROPS IN KENTUCKY

While grass will furnish abundant pasturage for live stock during the next few weeks, yet it should be remembered that late in July and August pasturage will be short. At that time also flies will trouble the cattle and the days will be exceedingly hot. The best way to secure success with stock-raising in the summer is to supplement the pasture with some forage crops, which will furnish green feed at the time when the pastures are parched.

Alfalfa will grow on many farms in Kentucky, and it will furnish forage or soiling from May to October.

Corn (stalk and all) cut in the roasting-eat stage and hauled to the pasture, and thrown in feed racks or bunks, will serve a useful purpose in supplementing the pasture during late summer.

All classes of stock will do much better during the summer if some kind of green feed is fed to them in addition to what pasturage they can graze during dry weather. Many farmers have begun the practice of cutting the green crops and hauling them to the barns, rather than allowing the cattle to pasture the crops. In this way three times the number of cattle may be maintained on a small farm that can be kept with a

pasturage system. But at the same time more labor is required. The best system for Kentucky farmers at present is to grow some additional pasturage crop such as alfalfa or clover to supplement blue grass, and in addition to cut some green corn as it is needed for the live stock. Different varieties of corn mature at different periods, and a continuous supply of green corn for late summer feed may be secured by growing different varieties for this purpose or by planting small patches of the same variety at intervals of two weeks.

In the North silos are filled in the fall and carried over winter and opened during the dry months of late summer. The silage proves a useful feed for both beef and dairy cattle and also sheep at that time.

The dairyman cannot afford to overlook this matter, for everyone knows that when a cow has fallen off in milk it is a difficult task to get her restored to a full flow. The driest part of summer is almost as trying a period on dairy cows as the worst part of winter, but the methods described above will do much to remove the difficulty.

J. J. HOOPER,

Division of Animal Husbandry.

INCREASING USE OF FERTILIZER

Soil foods seem to be rapidly gaining in popularity or absolute requirement, or perhaps both, among the agriculturists of the United States. The total value of imported fertilizers, including materials largely the not exclusively used for that purpose, aggregated 40 million dollars in the calendar year 1910, against 19½ millions in 1900 and 5½ millions in 1890, according to figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor; while other reports covering the production of fertilizers indicate also a large and perhaps equally rapid growth in domestic output of the various materials used for fertilizing purposes. The production of phosphate rock, for example, largely used in the manufacture of artificial fertilizers, increased, according to reports of the Geological Survey, from

6½ million dollars in 1904 to 10 3-4 million dollars in 1909; while the Census Office reports the value of fertilizers manufactured in 1890 at 23 million dollars, in 1900 at 45 million, and in 1905 at 57 million dollars, and if the rate of increase just shown with regard to the production of phosphates, a basic material in the manufacture of fertilizers, occurred also in the output of manufactured fertilizers during the period since 1905 the total production in 1910 was probably 70 million dollars. Meantime the United States exported last year fertilizers to the value of 10 million dollars, making the approximate consumption of soil foods by the farmers of the country about 100 million dollars per annum, omitting consideration in this connection of cotton-seed meal, used in part as fertilizer material, but largely as a food for live stock.

FOR SALE

Farm of 140 acres, lies well, eight room dwelling, good storehouse, barn and all kinds outbuildings. 15 acres in corn, 30 acres in clover and timothy. Fine spring, plenty stock water. This property lies on Big Hill eight miles from Berea and the proposed Government pike goes thru it. Will

sell this property for less than the buildings are worth if sold at once. Write, W. B. Harris, Berea, Ky.

WANTED SALESMAN.

In Eastern Kentucky for the best computing scale made. Only men of ability need apply. W. B. Harris, Berea, Ky.

BLUE GRASS FARM FOR SALE

A blue grass farm 2 1-2 miles West of Paint Lick, Ky., one-half mile off the pike on county road, containing 92 3-4 acres. Real black-walnut land, well improved, well fenced, well watered. A good frame cottage consisting of four rooms which are plastered and papered, high ceiling, also two verandas. A good cistern in yard, small young orchard. A one thousand dollar tobacco barn and a large stock barn.

I also have other blue grass farms in Madison and Garrard counties, small and large. Come to me and I will give you descriptions.

Residence, store property and building lots for sale on easy terms in the prosperous business and College town of Berea, Ky.

Write to me and let's look each other in the face soon and talk trade about any realty I have.

Yours truly,

J. P. BICKNELL

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

Berea Bank & Trust Co., Plaintiff.

vs.

Sallie and H. H. Fowler, Defendant.

Under and by virtue of a judgment and order of sale rendered at the May term of the Madison Circuit court, 1911, the undersigned Master Commissioner of said Court will sell to the highest and best bidder on Monday, June 5th, 1911, at 11 o'clock a. m. in front of the Court House door in Richmond, Ky., the following described property, or so much thereof as will produce the sum of \$185.50 and the cost of this action, a certain house and lot on the north side of Jefferson Street in Berea, Ky., fronting on Jefferson St., 233.2 feet and on Sharp St., 60 feet, running back north 88 1-2 feet, west 233.2 feet, then south 3-4 west 60 feet to Jefferson St., and being the same property conveyed to Sallie Fowler by the Berea Real Estate and Improvement Co., by deed dated June 18, 1907, recorded in deed Book 64, page 355, to which reference is hereby made.

TERMS: Said property will be sold on a credit of six months and the purchaser will be required to execute a sale bond with approved security bearing 6 per cent interest from date until paid with a lien retained until all the purchase money is paid.

H. C. Rice, M. C. M. C. C.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

Wm. Duncan, etc., Plaintiff.

vs.

Laura Duncan, etc., Defendants.

Under and by virtue of a judgment and order of sale rendered at the May term of the Madison Circuit Court the undersigned Master Commissioner of said Court will on Saturday, June 10th, 1911, on the premises in the city of Berea, Madison County, Ky., at 11 a. m. sell to the highest and best bidder the following described property: Beginning at a stake at the southwest corner of H. H. Crittenden's lot (now W. C. Wright's) running nearly west on a line with Irving St., 100 feet to a stake; thence nearly north and at right angles with Irving St., 336 feet to a stake in the ravine; thence on a line nearly parallel with Irving St., 100 feet to a stake at the northwest cor. of Crittenden lot (now Wright's) thence on a line nearly south and at right angles with Irving St., 352 feet to a stake at the beginning, and being lot No. 5 in Block D. of the village of Berea.

TERMS: Said property will be sold on a credit of six and twelve months, the purchaser being required to execute bond with approved security bearing 6 per cent interest from date of sale until paid with a lien retained on the property until all the purchase money is paid, the interest

Red Cross Flour, 65 cents.

Every Sack Guaranteed

TATUM'S

30 DAYS ONLY

Best 25c Coffee	15c	\$20.00 suits	\$12.00
Meal, per bu.	65c	\$15.00 suits	\$11.00
Patent Flour	60c	\$12.00 suits	\$10.00
Good Flour	50c	\$10.00 suits	\$8.00
Bacon	10c	A great reduction in shoes.	

Why Pay More?

R. J. ENGLE

Phone 60

Berea, Kentucky

MORMONISM

Fourth Article—Recruits from Ignorant Classes—Mission Schools deserve much credit, but Education fails to undeceive

By NORMAN A. IMRIE

"Ignorance is the mother of devotion." So thought the medieval Catholic; so also believed the early Mormon leaders. To them the ideal rank and file churchmember was the one who could neither read nor write, who was too indolent to think for himself, who plausibly paid his tithes and who ventilated weekly at the meeting house his "testimony" that Joseph Smith was a true prophet of God.

A very large per cent of the Utah church was illiterate, recruited from the ignorant classes of Scandinavia, Denmark, South Eastern Germany, and, last but not least of their fallow fields, the Southern States. It was the purpose of the church leaders to keep the people in ignorance while they trained a few leaders to handle the gullible masses.

There were schools of a sort, but they were manned by teachers who themselves could hardly read and write and whose knowledge of mathematics was lower than that of a 4th grade student. Usually the teacher was the daughter of some bishop, or the son of some ardent and affluent church member, the corpulence of whose tithes brought him into favorable notice of the "Powers."

These were the conditions which obtained when some thirty years ago the Presbyterian and Congregational churches began to establish mission schools all up and down the state. These schools immediately caught three classes. First, the Gentile. (In Utah every Non-Mormon is

a Gentile and every Mormon is a Latter Day Saint, making it one of the few places in the world where a Jew is a Gentile and a Saint is a sinner.) The second class who patronized the mission school was the Jack-Mormon. The Gentile is the out and out non-Mormon. The Jack-Mormon is he who has financially fallen from Mormon grace. With far more dire consequences than neglecting his prayers he has failed in his tithes. He is outside the pale of the church, and either apostatizes or remains shivering in the refrigerator of Mormon disregard.

Strange to say the third class caught by these schools was the brightest of the Mormons themselves. They were quick to perceive that Gentile children learned more in the mission school in one year under aggressive, Eastern, normal taught teachers, than their own children learned in three years in the local (fence of a school).

The Mormon leaders saw with equal alacrity that if they were to retain their grip on the situation they either had to crush out these wicked Gentile schools or else rival them in scholarship and equipment. With the cunning that has always characterized its serpentine activity, the church decided to adopt the latter policy. To make a long story short, they did this with such success that today the Utah system of Education will compare favorably with that of some of the oldest Eastern states. Groups of their teachers are

sent to the big eastern universities under the surveillance of a Mormon elder, and then are shipped back to equip the state schools. Today there is practically no room for the mission school. Its work, which has been splendid, is done. It set the pace in Utah. It was the spur that pricked the side of unwilling Mormon intent and ought to have a large share of the credit of Utah's educational progress in the last twenty years.

It used to be urged that the cure of the Mormon evil was education. That remedy has been applied and thoroughly, but today many of the oldest and keenest students of Mormonism think that it has complicated rather than simplified the problem. The erudite Mormon is harder to touch than the ignorant Mormon and his enlightenment seems only to have increased his skill in deceiving himself and others.

DEDICATION SERVICE

A service of unusual importance will be held at Scaffold Cane, June 11th, for the purpose of dedicating the Union church house which has just been completed. The thing that adds interest to this service is that this is the third house of worship that has been dedicated to the service of God on the same lot. The desk that will be used in the new church is made of lumber that was in the pulpit of the first house built there.

The services will be at 11 a. m. and 2 p. m. Among other speakers will be President Frost of Berea College and Dr. A. E. Thomson, a former pastor of the Union church of Berea.

Basket dinner served on the grounds at 12 noon. Everybody invited.

30 ACRES good Blue Grass land. No improvements. 4 1-2 miles from Berea on pike. \$50.00 per acre.

200 ACRE FARM. Good improvements, 60 acres fine bottom land, balance timber. 8 miles from Berea. \$4200.00. Terms.

A FEW first class residence lots on a leading thoroughfare in Berea. Reasonable price. Easy payments.

SOME NICE residences in Berea for sale at a moderate price on easy payments.

IN FACT, if you want Real Estate any where or of any kind, write and tell me what you want. I am in a position to render you valuable service in supplying your wants.

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BEREA, KY.



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A WATCH is a delicate piece of machinery. It calls for less attention than most machinery, but must be cleaned and oiled occasionally to keep perfect time.

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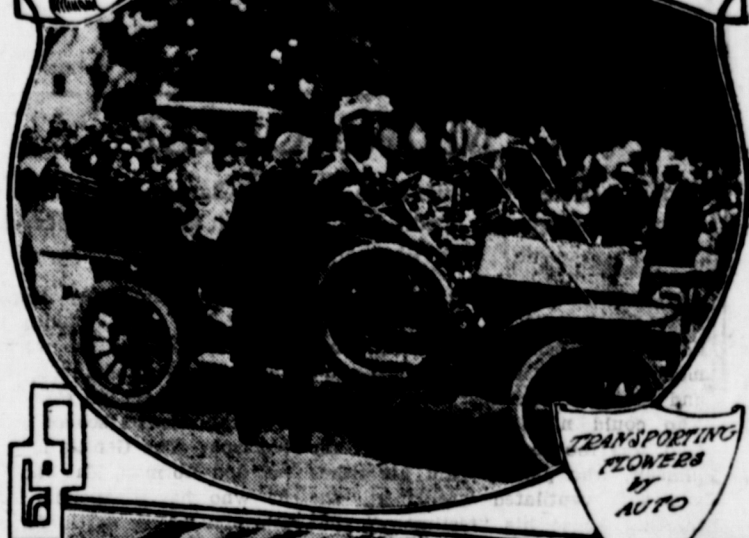
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BEREA, - - - KENTUCKY



It is difficult to imagine America's annual Memorial day without flowers. Indeed, Decoration day, the other name by which this spring commemorative festival is so often designated, carries an intimation of how dependent this day of sad memories is upon the bright-eyed blossoms that serve as the most appropriate of all tokens of remembrance. To be sure, flags are also made use of extensively on Memorial day—not only in the ornamentation of dwellings and places of business, but in marking the graves of fallen heroes whom it is desired to honor on this occasion. After all, however, it is flowers which are most extensively relied upon to express the sentiment of the occasion. And in the broad term "flowers" are included the flowering plants, the ivy and other of nature's products that are employed to form the wreaths which are so popular on Memorial day.

All told there are infinitely more flowers used on Memorial day than are employed at Easter and yet the general public does not hear so much of the Memorial day "flower trade," nor have its magnitude so conspicuously brought home. The explanation is found, of course, in the circumstance that the Easter flower trade is almost wholly in the hands of the professional florists



Memorial day, always heretofore a serious problem to the public-spirited citizens who have charge of this work and who could only plead with the people of the community to get their donations of flowers to the town hall early, but usually found that their most emphatic appeals were insufficient to get the posies to the rendezvous in time to permit of their proper arrangement in time for the starting of the parade at the scheduled hour. The bringing of flowers to the larger cities on Memorial day has been further simplified by the fact that in many localities special flower trains are operated by the steam railroads and the interurban trol-



PREPARING WREATHS AND FLORAL DESIGNS

to whose interest it is to make their activities occupy as large a place as possible in the public eye. At Memorial day, on the other hand, the regular flower marts, although they have a "rush season" in consequence of the holiday, supply but a fraction of the flowers that are placed on the graves of the nation's warriors.

The vast preponderance of the flowers that are used to express the love and gratitude of the people of the republic on the yearly-recurring Memorial day are home-grown posies whose cultivation with a view to such ultimate use is as much a labor of love as is the strewing of the blossoms on the graves. Or, at least the flowers are for the most part garden blooms rather than the frail products of the hot houses. Indeed the selection of May 30 as Memorial day in a large proportion of the states of the union was made primarily because it was an occasion when spring was presumed to be in her most attractive garb and when the spring floral harvest is at its height. Similarly the southern states, being assured an abundance of flowers at yet earlier dates, have, as much for this reason as for any other, chosen as Memorial day dates that seemed to mark the culmination of the floral flood in their respective states rather than strict conformity with the date at the end of May, which is so universally observed in the eastern, northern and western states and in the more northerly of the commonwealths of Dixie. This will explain why certain of the states, notably those of the Gulf of Mexico, observe Memorial day days or weeks in advance of the remainder of the sisterhood of states.

The use of flowers on Memorial day is varied and appears to be growing more so as time goes on. At first suggestion of the custom of placing bouquets and wreaths in garlands on the grassy mounds beneath which repose in their last dreamless sleep the boys in blue and gray who gave up their lives in defense of their flag. But as a matter of fact it is a long-established custom for the American people generally to choose this occasion to place specially elaborate decorations upon the graves of loved ones, even though those whose memory is thus honored had naught to do with the stress and strife, the sacrifices of which Memorial day is primarily intended to commemorate.

One of the comparatively new uses of flowers on Memorial day, which has grown greatly in recent years, is the custom of placing wreaths of floral festoons or other similar tributes upon the statues which have been erected in the various American cities to our war-time heroes. At the national capital, where there are more than two dozen such statues, the pedestals are also draped with American flags. This decoration of the statues in parks and public buildings throughout the land is, of course, quite aside from the usual placing of tributes at the graves of these self-same heroes. Another interesting and beautiful new use of flowers on Memorial

day is found in the practice of setting afloat huge baskets of miniature ships laden with flowers as a tribute to the American sailors who have given up their lives for the Stars and Stripes. These flowers are quickly borne out of sight by the waves, and mayhap float out to sea, but the sentiment of the occasion is served.

As death has year by year remorselessly thinned the ranks of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Confederate Veterans and other organizations of one-time soldiers there has of necessity been a change in the plan of bearing flowers to the cemeteries and decorating the graves of those who have answered to the call of "taps." The approved plan was to have in each community on the significant day a procession to the cemetery in which the principal participants were little girls dressed in white, each carrying a huge bouquet or basket of flowers and, marching beside or behind these flower bearers, an equal number of veterans, each with a wreath of evergreen or holly or ivy on his arm. When the procession arrived at the cemetery the participants distributed themselves throughout the burying ground until a little girl with flowers and a veteran with a wreath stood beside each grave marked with a tiny American flag. Then at a prearranged signal all the flowers and wreaths were placed simultaneously upon the graves of the comrades whom death has "mustered out."

This impressive ceremony, and there could be nothing more appropriate, is yet followed in countless communities, but there have had to be many modifications. For one thing the graves to be decorated have become much more numerous, whereas the number of surviving veterans who are able to march to the cemetery with their wreaths has dwindled appreciably. A solution has been found, in many places, by drafting for this task members of the Sons of Veterans or other organizations made up of children of old soldiers and also veterans of the Spanish-American war, many of whom are comparatively young men and who are sufficiently numerous to decorate the graves of their own fallen comrades and also the resting places of the heroes of the earlier wars.

Another factor that has operated to influence a change in the use of flowers on Memorial day is the growth in the size of many of our cities. In towns and small cities it is still practicable for the Decoration day host to march to the cemetery, but in all the larger cities it has become very much of a problem. In many instances cemeteries are so remote from the central part of the city that it is unwise to ask aged veterans to attempt to march and out of the question to allow flower girls of tender years to trudge through the streets for hours at a stretch. Consequently it has become customary under such circumstances to convey the flowers in quantities to the cemeteries and there distribute them to those who are to participate in the decorating program. For this delivery of flowers the modern motor car has proven a most convenient vehicle and in all our large cities on the morning of Memorial day one may now see the heavily laden "flower cars" spinning along on their way to the cemeteries. The speedy horseless vehicles have also proven a boon in the collecting of the flowers for

Memorial day, always heretofore a serious problem to the public-spirited citizens who have charge of this work and who could only plead with the people of the community to get their donations of flowers to the town hall early, but usually found that their most emphatic appeals were insufficient to get the posies to the rendezvous in time to permit of their proper arrangement in time for the starting of the parade at the scheduled hour. The bringing of flowers to the larger cities on Memorial day has been further simplified by the fact that in many localities special flower trains are operated by the steam railroads and the interurban trol-

ley lines in order to convey the tons of blooms needed for the great memorial ornamentation. And, speaking of the interurban electric lines it may be added that these roads now make it possible to decorate with flowers the graves of soldiers in many a country cemetery which, under the old conditions, could not readily be reached by members of the organizations of veterans and other bodies that aim to see to it that no soldier's grave is unadorned on this significant occasion.

Almost every known variety of flowers that bloom in the spring is employed to a greater or less extent on Decoration day, but naturally the wild flowers of the season are especially popular for this purpose. In the sections where the season is sufficiently advanced the roses and peonies are great favorites on this occasion and in the cooler climes violets and the hardy "pinks" are used extensively. In the more southernly states the yellow jasmine and the honeysuckle make admirable Decoration day festoons and at Arlington and other great national cemeteries it seems as though Memorial day has been timed to find the gorgeous purple wistaria at the climax of its glory. The mountain laurel is another floral favorite that lends itself to the purposes of the holiday, but of course it is not obtainable in all sections of the country.

In recent years the use of natural flowers on Memorial day has been supplemented by the extensive use of artificial flowers, particularly in the form of wreaths or designs emblematic of war-time badges or flags. However, the "art flower designs" of the present day are indeed a revelation as compared with the crude attempts of some years ago. Some of the Decoration day designs are executed in metal, tinted to counterfeit nature, and this form is of course very permanent, but most artistic effects of lasting character are also being obtained by means of fine waxed crepe paper flowers. Such designs are being employed to an increasing extent under all circumstances where it is necessary to send Memorial day designs long distances. However, the White House at Washington, which sends such remembrances to various parts of the country, always employs natural flowers from the president's conservatories.

WAS HE SARCASTIC?

"John, we have been married for nearly twenty years. I want you to tell me something."
"Oh, yes, Mary, you look just as young and as girlish as you did the first time I ever saw you. I have learned to love you more and more as the years have drifted by. I wouldn't be free again if I had a chance; if you were to die I shouldn't think of marrying any other woman. But I'd spend the rest of my life pining for you; I admit that your family is much superior to mine; I realize that I never should have amounted to anything if it had not been for your influence; you are the best manager I ever saw; your new spring hat is very becoming; you look fifteen years younger than Mrs. Branstwaite; yes, I like very much the way you are wearing your hair; I think of you steadily all day; I am sure that any young woman who would look at me twice would do so only because she wished to make a fool of me, and I acknowledge that you make a much better showing than any other woman could make on our income. Now is there anything else?" I'm in a good deal of a hurry this morning."—Chicago Record-Herald

A Roman Soldier

By REV. STEPHEN PAULSON

TEXT—Now, when the centurion saw what was done he glorified God saying, Certainly this was a righteous man.—Luke 23, 47.

Jesus has been brought to Calvary. The chosen place has been reached and the soldiers settle to their work. The cross is gotten ready. The upright beam is laid upon the ground handy to the hole into which the end will slip. Jesus is laid upon the beams and sharp pointed spikes are driven through the palm of each hand, and through the feet. Then strong hands seize the upper end and shift the cross into place; and as he is lifted up on high the first words from the sufferer are: "Father forgive them, for they know not what they do."

Standing by through the whole of the crucifixion was the centurion, whose duty it was to see that everything was properly done. It is not to be assumed that he was any better than his fellow-officers, but it may be assumed that he did not relish his day's work. When a soldier is called to war and wounds he is proud, for that is his calling; but when he is detailed to guard an execution he is filled with disgust, for this is a humiliation.

With his company this centurion had gone on duty in the morning at Pilate's palace, and it was late afternoon before they were released. He had heard the trial of Jesus, and helped to keep the howling rabble back. He had handed Jesus over to his men for scourging and looked on with a callousness born of a rough life. He had escorted Jesus and the malefactors through the streets and taken care that they were kept safe for legal punishment. He had selected the site for the crosses and seen that they were firmly set. And as the rabble passed by mocking Jesus, and as his men gambled for his garments, the centurion had sat on his horse silent, watchful, immovable.

When the criminals were proved to be dead, and the bodies had been disposed of he gathered his company together and marched them back to the barracks. He went to his room and removed his heavy armor which had been like a fiery prison in the hot sun. It had been a long day for the centurion and a sorry day's work, and he was glad in his soul that it was over.

Yet the centurion knew that this day would never pass from his memory. Perhaps he had assisted at many crucifixions, but he had never had a prisoner like Jesus. As he stood before Pilate there was about him a certain dignity of manhood and bravery of soul, which neither bonds nor insults could obscure. Ordinary men had been degraded by the mockings and scourging; this man left the degradation with his enemies. Common men had cried out in their pain as they were fastened to the wood; this man had lifted up his voice in prayer for those who were torturing him. From the cross this man had cared for his mother and his last words had been words of triumph as if a great task had been accomplished. This spectacle of moral heroism had its effect upon the blunt and honest soldier, and it needed not the darkness and the earthquake to call forth his confession. "Certainly this was a righteous man; truly this was a son of God."

The excellency of our Master comes out after the same fashion to every soul, but has various avenues of access. To some he comes by the avenue of intellect. To some he comes by the avenue of the heart and the emotions. There are others to whom the Lord has come as the revelation and incarnation of duty. They are practical people and they receive the Master with their conscience. For years they have been doing their duty by the best light they had. They have also certain unrealized ideals. One day they find them fulfilled in the Master, and henceforth he becomes their model and their Lord.

What a multitude of men there are in every land whose one idea is not to save their souls or to earn a reward, but to do faithfully the work which God has laid to their hand. They make provision for those whom they love, or who are left to their charge; they help where they can any worthy cause and unfortunates in trouble. They are honorable merchants, workmen, sailors or soldiers, and upon conscientious unremitting labor depends the welfare of society. Often they have hateful and heavy work, in the mines and mills and furnaces, or under the blazing sun like the centurion. Yet who commends them for doing their duty? No one but Christ, who says "Well done good and faithful servant." This is the class of men among whom Christ worked and to whom his gospel should come with the greatest power, and one day they will see that Jesus is the ideal and example of all men who labor.

Endless Life in God.

Happy are those who can see the eternal stars in the sunlight as well as in the darkness; to whom all that is fairest in this visible world is the revelation of the glory of divine and eternal things; to whom the common gifts of God's providence are the symbols and sacraments of the better gifts of his grace; to whom a life unweary by care and illuminated with gladness is the discipline for an endless life in God.—R. W. Dale, D. D.



DRINK QUESTION IN ENGLAND

President of Board of Education Tells of Good Work Done by Temperance Syllabus.

The president of the board of education (England), Mr. Runciman, speaking recently on the temperance syllabus issued by the board, said:

Already nearly 250 local authorities out of 350 had adopted the syllabus. There ought to be no part of the country where the work based on that syllabus was not being conducted, either voluntarily or by the teachers.

No class of the community in the United Kingdom were more alive to the evils of insobriety than the teachers in the schools. They saw it face to face every day, and they had the worst possible examples of the harm done by insobriety brought into the schools. They knew perfectly well nothing was to be made of the coming generations unless they were brought up to hate all forms of strong drink. He was of opinion that no teaching in their elementary schools could be done by outsiders as well as by the teachers themselves. But they had to fill up the gaps and provide the driving power, and that was where the Hand of Hope Union came in as regarded the elementary schools.

Dealing with the progress which temperance had made during the last 20 years, Mr. Runciman pointed out that public houses had very largely ceased to be the meeting places of people who hired employees. Friendly societies and trade unions were also, to a large extent, forsaking the public house for meeting purposes.

As to the decline per head in the consumption of alcoholic liquors, the figures published year by year showed that it was not an accidental decline, but a tendency downward was to some extent the result of the work that had been done amongst the young 30 or 40 years ago.

Touching upon the old controversy that men could not be made sober by act of parliament, Mr. Runciman said everybody knew that if the government legislated too far ahead of public opinion they ran two great risks, first of evasion, and secondly of rebound. He quite agreed that they could not make people sober by act of parliament, but they could help them to be sober. That was one of the things the government had been trying to do in recent years.

The fall in the consumption of intoxicating liquors had also been contributed to during the last twelve months by the heavy taxation on whisky. He did not regret that. He quite agreed somebody must have suffered, but he did not think it had been the nation as a whole. They could not have taxation without throwing burdens on someone, and he knew no trade which could better bear the burden of taxation than that which made profits out of strong drink.

In conclusion, Mr. Runciman said that they might well ask the reason why in a great country like ours, which professes to be really democratic, things which were good for the nation should be impeded by the enormous influence of the public house. Parliaments assembled and did what they could in the way of social reform, but if at the back of it all elections might be turned and public opinion distorted by public house influences, it was impossible for the democracy to reach either its highest efficiency or its best ideals.

A Swedish Expert on Drink.

Seved Ribbing, the famous professor of medicine at the Swedish university, of Lund, makes these remarkable statements in concluding an address on one phase of the drink curse:

"How large a per cent of moral downfalls are caused through drink I am unable to say, but certainly it is not infrequent that you hear from many a questioned youth for an answer 'I was somewhat under the influence of liquor.' Through drunkenness and in drunkenness one accuses himself to conditions which, under ordinary circumstances, would be religiously shunned. In course of time the sense of shame is overcome, and silenced, and the evil habits are looked upon as an every-day necessity. The cases when a young man will in cold-bloodedness and with a clear head, and with decided intention, throw himself into the arms of prostitution are very seldom in comparison with those that happen under the influence of liquor. A British army physician has shown figuratively that sickness in a troop is much less among the total abstainers than with the balance of the men."

Alcohol is Poison Principle.

Alcohol is the poison principle in all liquors produced by distillation or fermentation. To say that a drink is "intoxicating" is to say that its essential note or qua is poison—"toxicum"—and its consumption ultimates in death, though use in small quantities may comport with apparent health and long continued life. This does not militate against the fact that alcohol, if not lethal in immediate result, is a narcotic, affecting the organ of the mind.

SERIAL STORY

The Courage of Captain Plum

By
JAMES
OLIVER
CURWOOD

Illustrations by Magnus G. Kettner

(Copyright 1908 by Bobb Merrill Co.)

SYNOPSIS.

Capt. Nathaniel Plum of the sloop Typhoon, landlocked on Beaver Island, strongholds of the Mormons. Obadiah Price, Mormon counselor, confronts him, tells him he is expected, and bargains for the ammunition aboard the sloop. He binds Nat by a solemn oath to deliver a package to Franklin Pierce, president of the United States. Near Price's cabin Nat sees the frightened face of a young woman who disappears in the darkness, leaving an odor of lilacs. It develops that Nat's visit to the island is to demand settlement of the king, Strang, for the looting of his sloop by Mormons. Price shows Nat the king's palace, and through a window he sees the lady of the lilacs, who Price says is the king's seventh wife. Calling at the king's office Nat is warned by a young woman that his life is in danger. Strang professes indignation when he hears Nat's grievance and promises to punish the guilty. Nat rescues Neil, who is being publicly whipped, and the king orders the sheriff, Arbor Croche, to pursue and kill the two men. Plum learns that Marion, the girl of the lilacs, is Neil's sister. The two men plan to escape on Nat's sloop and take Marion and Winsome, daughter of Arbor Croche, and sweetheart of Neil. Nat discovers that the sloop is gone. Marion tells him that his ship has been seized by the Mormons. She begs him to leave the island, telling him that nothing can save her from Strang, whom she is doomed to marry. Plum finds Price raving mad. Recovering, he tells Nat that Strang is doomed, that armed men are descending on the island. Nat learns that Marion has been summoned to the castle by Strang. Nat kills Arbor Croche, and after a desperate fight with the king, leaves him for dead. The avenging boat from the mainland descends on St. James. Neil and Nat take a part in the battle and the latter is wounded. Strang, whom Nat thought he had killed, orders him thrown into a dungeon. He finds Neil a fellow prisoner. They overhear the Mormon jury deciding their fate. A bribed jailer brings the prisoners word of Winsome and Marion. Bound and gagged the two men are taken out to sea in a boat.

CHAPTER XI.—Continued.

After a time a dark rim loomed slowly up out of the sea. It was land, half a mile or so away. Nathaniel sat up with fresh interest, and as they drew nearer Jeekum rose to his feet and gazed long and steadily in both directions along the coast. When he returned to his seat the boat's course was changed. A few minutes later the bow grated upon sand. Still voiceless as specters the guards leaped ashore and Neil roused himself to follow them, climbing over the gunwale like a sick man. Nathaniel was close at his heels. With a growing sense of horror he saw two ghostly stakes thrusting themselves out of the beach a dozen paces away. He looked beyond them. As far as he could see there was sand—nothing but sand, as white as paper, scintillating in a billion flashing needle-points in the starlight. Instinctively he guessed what the stakes were for, and walked toward them with the blood turning cold in his veins. Neil was before him and stopped at the first stake, making no effort to lift his eyes as Nathaniel strode past him. At the second, a dozen feet beyond, Nathaniel's two guards halted, and placed him with his back to the post. Two minutes later, bound hand and foot to the stake, he shifted his head so that he could look at his companion.

Neil was similarly fastened, with his face turned partly toward him. There was no change in his attitude. His head hung weakly upon his chest, as if he had fainted.

What did it mean?

Suddenly every nerve in Nathaniel's body leaped into excited action.

The guards were entering their boat! The last man was shoving it off—they were rowing away! His throbbing muscles seemed ready to burst their bonds. The boat became indistinct in the starry gloom—a mere shadow—and faded in the distance. The sound of oars became fainter and fainter. Then, after a little, there was wafted back to him from far out in the lake a man's voice—the wild snatch of a song. The Mormons were gone! They were not to be shot! They were not—

A voice spoke to him, startling him so that he would have cried out if it had not been for the cloth that gagged him. It was Neil, speaking cooily, laughingly.

"How are you, Nat?" Nathaniel's staring eyes called his astonishment. He could see Neil laughing at him as though it was an unusually humorous joke in which they were playing a part.

"Lord, but this is a funny mess!" he chuckled. "Here am I, able and willing to talk—and there you are, as dumb as a mummy, and looking for all the world as if you'd seen a ghost! What's the matter? Aren't you glad we're not going to be shot?" Nathaniel nodded.

The other's voice became suddenly sober.

"This is worse than the other, Nat. It's what we call the 'Straight Death.' Unless something turns up between now and tomorrow morning, or a little later, we'll be as dead as though they

had filled us with bullets. Our only hope rests in the fact that I can use my lungs. That's why I didn't let them know when my gag became loose. I had the devil's own time keeping it from falling with my chin; pretty near broke my neck doing it. A little later, when we're sure Jeekum and his men are out of hearing, I'll begin calling for help. Perhaps some fisherman or hunter—"

He stopped, and a chill ran up Nathaniel's back as he listened to a weird howl that came from far behind them. It was a blood-curdling sound and his face turned a more ghastly pallor as he gazed inquiringly at Neil. His companion saw the terrible question in his face.

"Wolves," he said. "They're away back in the forest. They won't come down to us." For a moment he was silent, his eyes turned to the sea. Then he added: "Do you notice anything queer about the way you're bound to that stake, Nat?"

There was a thrilling emphasis in Nathaniel's answer. He nodded his head affirmatively, again and again.

"Your hands are tied to the post very loosely, with a slack of say six inches," continued Neil with an appalling precision. "There is a rawhide thong about your neck, wet, and so tight that it chafes your skin when you move your head. But the very uncomfortable thing just at this moment is the way your feet are fastened. Isn't that so? Your legs are drawn back, so that you are half resting on your toes, and I'm pretty sure your knees are aching right now. Eh? Well, it won't be very long before your legs will give way under you and the slack about your wrists will keep you from helping yourself. Do you know what will happen then?"

He paused and Nathaniel stared at him, partly understanding, yet giving no sign.

"You will hang upon the thong about your neck until you choke to death," finished Neil. "That's the 'Straight Death.' If the end doesn't come by morning the sun will finish the job. It will dry out the wet rawhide until it grips your throat like a hand. Poetically we call it the hand of Strang. Pleasant, isn't it?"

The grim definiteness with which he described the manner of their end added to those sensations which had already become acutely discomforting



Joy Shone in Her Face.

to Nathaniel. Had he possessed the use of his voice when the Mormons were leaving he would have called upon them to return and lengthen the thongs about his ankles by an inch or two. Now, with almost brutal frankness, Neil had explained to him the meaning of his strange posture. His knees began to ache. An occasional sharp pain shot up from them to his hips, and the thong about his neck, which at first he had used as a support for his chin, began to irritate him. At times he found himself resting upon it so heavily that it shortened his breath, and he was compelled to straighten himself, putting his whole weight on his twisted feet. It seemed an hour before Neil broke the terrible silence again. Perhaps it was ten minutes.

"I'm going to begin," he said. "Listen. If you hear an answer nod your head."

He drew a deep breath, turned his face as far as he could toward the shore, and shouted.

"Help—help—help!"

Again and again the thrilling words burst from his throat, and as their echoes floated back to them from the forest, like a thousand mocking voices, Nathaniel grew hot with the sweat of horror. If he could only have added his own voice to those cries, shrieked his words with Neil—joined even unavailingly in this last fight for life, it would not have been so bad. But he was helpless. He watched the desperation grow in his companion's face as there came no response save the taunting echoes; even in the light of the stars he saw that face darken with its effort, the eyes fill with a mad light, and the throat strain against its choking thong. Gradually Neil's voice became weaker. When he stopped to rest and listen his panting breath came to Nathaniel like the hissing of steam. Soon the echoes failed to come back from the forest, and Nathaniel fought like a crazed man to free himself, jerking at the thongs that held him until his wrists were bleeding and the rawhide about his neck choked him.

"No use!" he heard Neil say. "Better take it easy for a while, Nat!"

Marion's brother had turned toward him, his head thrown back against the stake, his face lifted to the sky. Nathaniel raised his own head, and found that he could breathe easier. For a long time his companion did not break the silence. Mentally he began counting off the seconds. It was past midnight—probably one o'clock. Dawn came at half past two, the sun rose

an hour later. Three hours to live! Nathaniel lowered his head, and the rawhide tightened perceptibly at the movement. Neil was watching him. His face shone as white as the starlit sand. His mouth was partly open. "I'm devilish sorry—for you—Nat—" he said.

His words came with painful slowness. There was a grating buskiness in his voice.

"This damned rawhide—is pinching—my Adam's apple—"

He smiled. His white teeth gleamed, his eyes laughed, and with a heart bursting with grief Nathaniel looked away from him. He had seen courage, but never like this, and deep down in his soul he prayed—that death might come to him first, so that he might not have to look upon the agonies of this other, whose end would be ghastly in its fearless resignation. His own suffering had become excruciating. Sharp pains darted like red-hot needles through his limbs, his back tortured him, and his head ached as though a knife had cloven the base of his skull. Still—he could breathe. By pressing his head against the post it was not difficult for him to fill his lungs with air. But the strength of his limbs was leaving him. He no longer felt any sensation in his cramped feet. His knees were numb.

A moaning, wordless cry broke through the cloth that gagged him.

At the sound of that cry, faint, terrifying, with all the horror that might fill a human soul in its articulate note, a shudder of life passed into Neil's body. Weakly he flung himself back, stood poised for an instant against the stake, then fell again upon the deadly thong. Twice—three times he made the effort, and failed. And to Nathaniel, staring wild-eyed and silent now, the spectacle was one that seemed to blast the very soul within him and send his blood in rushing torrents of fire to his sickened brain. Neil was dying! A fourth time he struggled back! A fifth—and he held his ground. Even in that passing instant something like a flash of his buoyant smile flickered in his face and there came to Nathaniel's ears like a throttled whisper—his name.

"Nat—"

And no more.

The head fell forward again. And Nathaniel, turning his face away, saw something come up out of the shimmering sea, like a shadow before his blistering eyes, and as his own limbs went out from under him and he felt the strangling death at his throat there came from that shadow a cry that seemed to snap his very heart-strings—a piercing cry and (even in his half consciousness he recognized it) a woman's cry! He flung himself back, and for a moment he saw Neil struggling, the last spark of life in him stirred by that same cry; and then across the white sand two figures flew madly toward them, and even as he hot film in his eyes grew thicker he knew that one of them was Marion and that the other was Winsome Croche.

His heart seemed to stop beating. He strove to pull himself together, but his head fell forward. Faintly, as on a battlefield, voices came to him, and when with a superhuman effort he straightened himself for an instant he saw that Neil was no longer at the stake but was stretched on the sand, and of the two figures beside him one suddenly sprang to her feet and ran to him. And then Marion's terror-filled face was close to his own, and Marion's lips were moaning his name, and Marion's hands were slashing at the thongs that bound him. When with a great sigh of joy he crumpled down upon the earth he knew that he was slipping off into oblivion with Marion's arms about his neck, and with her lips pressing to his the sweet elixir of her love.

Darkness enshrouded him but a few moments, when a dash of cool water brought him back into light. He felt himself lowered upon the sand and after a breath or two he twisted himself on his elbow and saw that Neil's white face was held on Winsome's breast and that Marion was running up from the shore with more water. For a space she knelt beside her brother, and then she hurried to him. Joy shone in her face. She fell upon his knees and drew his head in the hollow of her arm, crooning mad senseless words to him, and bathing his face with water, her eyes shining down upon him gloriously. Nathaniel reached up and touched her face, and she bowed her head until her hair smothered him in sweet gloom, and kissed him. He drew her lips to his own, and then she lowered him gently and stood up in the starlight, looking first at Neil and next down at him; and then she turned quickly back to the sea.

From down near the shore she called back some word, and with a shrill cry Winsome followed her. Nathaniel struggled to his elbow, to his knees—staggered to his feet. He saw the boat drifting out into the night, and Winsome standing alone at the water-edge, her sobbing cries of entreaty, of terror, following it unswayed. He tottered down toward her, gaining new strength at each step, but when he reached her the boat was no longer to be seen and Winsome's face was whiter than the sands under her feet.

"She is gone—gone—" she moaned, stretching out her arms to him. "She is going—back to Strang!"

And then, from far out in the white glory of the night, there came back to him the voice of the girl he loved:

"Goodby—Goodby—"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The Only Way.
Her Brother—What is the best way to win a woman's love?
His Sister—Her way, of course.

ISRAEL'S PENITENCE

Sunday School Lesson for June 4, 1911
Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT—Hosea 14.
MEMORY VERSE—4-6.
GOLDEN TEXT—"Thou Art a God, Ready to Pardon, Gracious and Merciful, Slow to Anger."—Neh. 9:17.

TIME—Hosea began to prophesy toward the close of the reign of Jeroboam II. In Israel, whose reign closed B. C. 722 (Beecher), or 725 (Hastings). His prophetic life extended into the days of Hezekiah, king of Judah, who came to the throne (Beecher), B. C. 723 (Hastings), 727.

PLACE—Hosea was a prophet of the northern kingdom.

PROPHETS—Isaiah and Micah; perhaps Amos.

What was the iniquity of Israel from which Hosea exhorted her to return unto the Lord? The degradation of religion into a sensual and revolting worship of idols, and the foolish and weakening separation from the Southern Kingdom. The period was one of frightful violence and confusion; all ties of social life were loosened; immorality, irreligion, superstition, panic and despair contributed to the common misery and ruin; it hardly needed prophetic insight to foresee the inevitable end in the total dissolution of the state.

Their reliance upon Assyria for salvation instead of upon Jehovah; their reliance upon Egypt, the land of horses; their reliance upon idols, the work of their own hands. All the inner woes of the nation sprang from its idolatry, and all its woes from without sprang from the mischievous foreign alliances against which the prophets continually protested. Note that this is more than a confession; it is a promise of amendment, a vow of total abstinence from these sins.

God promises to the repentant nation, promises for the past, forgiveness. I will heal their backsliding, that horrible disease of apostasy from the Father's love; for the present, love; I will love them freely, "without money and without price," for what price could pay for this inestimable blessing? for the future, ever-increasing progress and blessedness; God will be to his restored people an enriching, stimulating, reviving dew, causing them to throw out new branches, strike new roots deeper into the soil, blossom in beauty and fragrance, and bring forth fruit in abundance.

What is the significance of the three comparisons used of the restored people? 1. They are to be like the lily, in its purity and beauty. 2. They are to be like Lebanon, rooted deep in the earth, with its foothills stretching forth like roots; or perhaps the reference is to the firmly rooted cedars of Lebanon; at any rate the comparison signifies strength, which is to be added to beauty. 3. They are to be like the olive tree, which is not lovely as the lily but is gnarled and ugly; nor strong and imposing like the mountain and its great cedars, but feeble and insignificant to the eye; but it is green when other trees are bare, and it brings forth abundance of rich fruit.

The confident statement (whether made by Jehovah, or, as some commentators and both authorized and revised versions hold, by Ephraim himself) that Ephraim (that is, Israel, the leading tribe being put for the entire Northern Kingdom) has nothing more to do with idols; he is through with them; they are laid away with his unhappy past. This actually happened after the exile; the returned Jews had had enough of idolatry, and never again lapsed into that sin.

Hosea certainly did not mean, as he is so often misunderstood to mean, that Israel was so firmly fixed in idolatry that the nation could never be moved from that iniquity. The prophet was addressing Judah, the Southern Kingdom, and bidding her hold aloof from her idolatrous neighbor and let him alone, lest she herself contract the foul disease.

The sum of wisdom, according to Hosea, is that wisdom consists of three things: Understanding, knowing the things that Hosea had been setting forth, namely, God's dealings with his children. Understanding that God's ways are always right, straight, alike when they spread themselves out in an unbroken level for the pious, and when they oppose themselves in rocky stumbling-blocks to the ungodly.

Hosea began his warnings at the point where we feel the most pride. Our nation is proud of its wealth and power, but these two things lead to worldliness, which is our greatest peril.

What would be the substance of Hosea's message to the nation and to each one of us? "Take with you words, and return unto the Lord." Our sins must be acknowledged, humbly before God and frankly before every one who should hear the confession for any reason. Then we are simply, in Christ's strength, to obey Sam Jones' oft-repeated injunction, "Quit your meanness!" We are to "cease to do evil, learn to do well."

There is a story of an ancient king who lighted a lamp and had it hung in his palace; he then sent heralds forth to bring into his presence every criminal and rebel, that they might obtain pardon. Those that came while the lamp was burning were set free; but those that delayed till the lamp had gone out, or altogether neglected the invitation, met with a terrible death. Unlike this, God forever holds forth his offer of mercy, and his loving heart always yearns after the sinner; but with each wilful delay we harden our hearts till at last they are fixed in the ways of sin.

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The College itself stands apart from all the other schools under its management and has long maintained the highest standards known in the South. To conform to the Carnegie standards we have diminished our former requirements! Required and elective studies with opportunity to concentrate in particular lines. Largest college library in Kentucky. Laboratories equipped for student practice. Courses leading to the degrees of A. B., B. S., B. L., and E. Ed.

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Questions Answered

Berea, Friend of Working Students. Berea College, with its affiliated schools, is not a money-making institution. It requires certain fees, but it expends many thousands of dollars each year for the benefit of its students, giving highest advantages at lowest cost, and arranging for students to earn and save in every way.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week, in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For furnished room, with fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 to 60 cents for each person.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term, \$6.00 in Academy and Normal, and \$7.00 in College courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	Vocational and Foundation School.	Academy and Normal.	College.
FALL TERM—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.60	7.00	7.00
Board, 7 weeks	9.45	9.45	9.45
Amount due Sept. 13, 1911	\$20.05	\$22.45	\$23.45
Board 7 weeks, due Nov. 1, 1911	9.45	9.45	9.45
Total for term	\$29.50	\$31.90	\$32.90
If paid in advance	\$29.00	\$31.40	\$32.40
WINTER TERM—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.60	7.20	7.20
Board, 6 weeks	9.00	9.00	9.00
Amount due Jan. 3, 1912	\$20.60	\$22.20	\$23.20
Board 6 weeks, due Feb. 14, 1912	9.00	9.00	9.00
Total for term	\$29.60	\$31.20	\$32.20
If paid in advance	\$28.50	\$30.70	\$31.70
SPRING TERM—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	4.00	5.00	5.00
Board, 5 weeks	6.75	6.75	6.75
Amount due March 27, 1912	\$15.75	\$17.75	\$18.75
Board 5 weeks, due May 1, 1912	6.75	6.75	6.75
Total for term	\$22.50	\$24.50	\$25.50
If paid in advance	\$22.00	\$24.00	\$25.00

Plan Now, Come September 13th

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

It is a great advantage to start in the Fall and have a full year of continuous study. Many young people waste time in the public schools going over and over the same things, when they might be improving much faster by coming to Berea and starting in on new studies with some of the best young men and women from other counties and States.

Make your plans to come September 13th.

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary.

Will C. Gamble, BERE A, KY.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY

ISAACS

Isaacs, May 19.—Some people are not through planting corn yet.—Miss Nerva Cornelius is taking the examination at McKee this week.—The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Dan Allen is very sick.—Mrs. Pearl Cunningham has had a very bad spell with sore throat.—Mrs. Mary Purkey, the noted wool-picker, has returned home from Moores Creek.—There will be preaching at the Pigeon Roost school house next Saturday and Sunday.—There was a Sunday school organized at the Green Hill church house last Sunday. We hope all who can will attend.—Rev. Pearl Hacker and Wm. Johnson were the guests of Jerry York, Saturday.—Rev. P. Hacker and Rev. J. Allen preached at Bill Truett's, Sunday.—Mrs. Polie Ingram visited Mrs. Jane York, Thursday evening.—Mr. and Mrs. Tom Brewer visited Mrs. Brewer's mother, Sunday.—Jim Moore has been working for Mr. McIntosh.—Miss Mollie and Mattie Sexton were the guests of Mrs. Tillie York, Sunday night.—Miss Mattie Denham visited Miss Katie Casteel, Sunday night, and attended the Christian Endeavor at Annville.

MAULDEN

Maulden, May 19.—The farmers here can not finish planting their corn on account of the dry weather.—Mrs. George Amyx is gone on a several days visit to her sister, Mrs. William Rader of Welchburg.—Those that are taking the County examination at McKee from Maulden are Will, Hugh and Ham Farmer, Charley Tinsler, Marcus Simpson, and Miss Camilla Cope.—Thomas Bennett of Bradshaw was visiting at the home of Jack Moore, Saturday night and Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. I. S. McGee, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Moore visited Mr. and Mrs. Jack Moore, Saturday night.—Mr. and Mrs. Andy Pierson of Greenhall were visiting the latter's parents here, Saturday and Sunday.—Dr. J. M. Morris of Chestnutburg and Jas. H. Short of this place made a business trip to McKee, Monday.—Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Wilson were here this week on business.

HURLEY

Hurley, May 20.—The Rev. G. B. Bowman of Owsley County filled his regular appointment at Indian Creek, Saturday and Sunday.—W. M. Baker and family of Clay County visited relatives here from Saturday till Friday.—Aunt Pollie Farmer is not much better.—John Gabbard of Sand Lick stayed over night with his brother, Palestine, Friday night.—Canada Gabbard of Berea is working for Dan McCollum, this summer.

CARICO

Carico, May 22.—Farmers are all nearly thru planting corn in this vicinity.—Uncle Billy Adkison is no better.—The Rev. Thomas Faubus failed to fill his appointment at the bend school house, Sunday.—S. R. Roberts had a log rolling, Saturday, and got a good days work done.—Jas. Sandlin's house burned last week and all his property was destroyed.—Married, 19th, Robert Robinson to Mrs. Rinda Seals. We wish them a peaceful and happy life.—Quite a number of young folks attended church at Letter Box, Saturday and Sunday.—Mrs. Elizabeth Craft visited John Carpenter's folks last week and reports Mr. Carpenter doing well.—Messrs. Davis, Burr and Woodson, all of Livingston, were on a fishing tour here last week and caught some fine fish.—John Shelton is in poor health.—Mrs. Lillie Smith went to Letter Box on business, Saturday.—Mrs. C. Cole who has been in very poor health is improving slowly.—The Holiness people have begun holding services in their new church house.—Mrs. L. B. Himes visited Mrs. Liza Carpenter, Saturday and Sunday.—The hail that fell the other day did considerable damage to gardens.

MADISON COUNTY

Go to M. D. Settle, Big Hill, for fine shoes. Good flour and all kinds of groceries at bottom prices.

KINGSTON

Kingston, May 20.—Ed. Lawson and Mr. Clark from Berea spent Sunday with John Lawson.—Ott and Mrs. O. P. Jackson of Richmond, and Mr. and Mrs. Davis Mundy, Misses Fannie Jackson, Suda Powell and Mrs. Etta Evans spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Jackson.—Mr. and Mrs. P. Bartley of Richmond spent Sunday and Sunday night with Mr. and Mrs. Will Mundy.—Miss Fairy Settle spent Sunday with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Settle of Big Hill.—Miss Cleumie Abrams of Lexington is spending this week with her cousin, Miss V. Parks.—Mr. and Mrs. Alex Azbill were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Whit Moody, Saturday night.—Chester Parks of Berea was the guest of his parents, Saturday night and Sunday.—Miss Mollie

Sparks made a business trip to Richmond, Saturday.—Misses Lydia Young and Fairy Settle spent a few days last week with Mr. and Mrs. John Hudson of Hugh.—Mrs. Will Cornelison and Mrs. Richard Golden made a business trip to Berea, Saturday.—Mrs. John Lawson of Mote spent part of last week with her brother, George Moody.—Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Bowman left Thursday for Scaffold Cane where they will be the guests of Mrs. Bowman's parents for some time.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. George Moody, on the 16th, twins, a boy and a girl.—Will Mundy made a business trip to Richmond, Wednesday.—Mrs. Hazelwood of Mote spent part of last week with her daughter, Mrs. Cam Lewis.

SILVER CREEK

Silver Creek, May 22.—Farmers are about done planting corn in this section.—Uncle Billy Powell who has been able to be out for some time is worse again.—Mr. and Mrs. John Whitmore are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby boy, christened Beelen.—Sam Kelley of this place is working for L. O. Lester near Harts.—Miss Alice Eversole of White Hall is visiting relatives at this place.—Mr. George Pigg is reported better with his broken limb.—Several of this place attended services at Cow Bell, Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Caleb Johnson visited at Paint Lick from Saturday until Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Minter Laimhart have moved into what is known as the old Harris property.—The Rev. John Evans filled his regular appointment at W. A. Johnson's, Sunday at 2:30 p. m.—Mrs. Ike Johnson and family have returned home after a week's visit with relatives near Clover Bottom.—Geo. Anderson had a fine sow to die last week.—Ike Dooley has moved into the house occupied by Geo. Johnson who has moved to London.

CLAY COUNTY

EDITORIAL NOTE

The Citizen's agent, Mr. McHone, is now in Clay County and will be at Brightshade, Saturday, and Big Creek, Monday.

SEXTONS CREEK

Sextons Creek, May 19.—Mrs. Annie Brewer is still in very poor health.—Mrs. Nannie Meiton of near Lexington paid her parents and other relatives a short visit last week.—Rev. Albert Bowman filled his regular appointment at Corinth last Sunday, a large crowd was present.—There will be preaching at the Clark school house, Sunday.—James Frye is working for John Burch this summer.—Ed Campbell of Booneville bought Robert Morris's farm last week for \$6,000. Mr. Morris will probably go to California.—Mrs. Rhoda Allen is no better.—Nollie Saylor has been sick but is some better now.—Jesse Saylor had a log rolling, Thursday.—Grauville Bishop who has been sick quite a while is no better.

ESTILL COUNTY

WAGERSVILLE

Wagersville, May 22.—Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Wilson and son, Lewis, visited Mr. and Mrs. Charley Wilson, Saturday night and Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Park Henderson are the proud parents of a pair of twin boys born the 20th.—Mrs. A. B. Kelley visited Mrs. Park Henderson, Sunday afternoon.—Misses Annie Mae and Loren Flynn were the guests of Miss Marie Arvine, Sunday.—Miss Dena Logsdon was the guest of Misses Lena and Annie Flynn last week.—Mr.

and Mrs. Bruce Scott were the guests of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Q. Wilson, Saturday night and Sunday.—D. C. Wagers spent Sunday with Jeff Wagers and family.—Mrs. Wade Park is sick.—Mrs. Ella Park who has been suffering with rheumatism is improving.—Miss Annie Warford who has been staying with Mr. and Mrs. Will Congleton visited her parents a few days last week.

GARRARD COUNTY

PAINT LICK

Paint Lick, May 21.—Rev. Cornelias filled his regular appointment at the Wallacetown Baptist church last Saturday and Sunday.—Miss Myrtle Botkins was the guest of Miss Susie Davis last Saturday.—Remember the dedication at Cartersville Baptist church, May 28th, and bring a big basket. Everybody welcome.—Mr. and Mrs. Ned Freeman were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor Botkin recently.—Rev. Mr. Cline preached at Wallace's chapel last Sunday afternoon at 3 p. m.

THE VICTORS SONG

Our banner was swinging above us,
And smiled on the speakers below,
As they sat 'round the table a-listening,
And eagerly watching the foe;
They caught up the fire in a moment,
And hurled it back—"Noble Three!"
And sent the foe hipity-skitter,
And won a great victory.

Then cheer upon cheer for our speakers,
Rang over each valley and glen,
For the walls resounded the speeches,
That fell from the lips of our men;
And the dear old purple-white banner,
Is dearer than ever to me,
And the blessings of "Union" will greet us,
For winning a victory.

Then forward, boys, forward to battle,
Breast into the on-coming fray,
For another hard battle is coming,
Be one who will fight on that day,
Fight hard for the purple-white banner,
That evermore ours will be,
Bear upon high the old standard,
That leads us to victory.

Let us press on, till our pennants,
Completely mantle our hall,
And the patriot spirit will thrill us,
Whenever our lady friends call.

HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure
The only baking powder
made from Royal Grape
Cream of Tartar

NO ALUM, NO LIME PHOSPHATE

Let us remember the fallen,
Who sleep by the river and tree,
And twine them a wreath of white-purple,
For they've gained the last victory.
Oh, proud was old Union that evening,
That high in society towers,
When the chairman said, "Boys just a moment,"
Then the decision he read, It was ours.
Then sang we the song of old Union,
That echoed o'er meadow and lea,
And the name on our banner shown brighter,
As we shouted for victory.

CALIFORNIA

If you are thinking of coming or want to know why you should come to California, write to me, and I shall take delight in telling you why, and giving you any information you may desire. I am a Kentuckian and take a special interest in Kentucky people. I have been in California ten years, on the farm and thoroughly understand the soil and conditions. If you think of coming to Bishopa drop me a line,
Yours truly, H. L. Bishop,
Kingsburg, Fresno County, Cal.

BEREA COLLEGE Commencement

1911
MAY 28, Sunday - Memorial of the G. A. R.
Sermon, Rev. Isaiah Cline Chapel, 10:45 a. m.
MAY 30, Tuesday - Memorial Day
Student Exercises Chapel, 9:30 a. m.,
Followed by march to Cemetery.
Address - Chapel, 1:30 p. m.
Comrade Frank Smith, of Bellevue, O.
JUNE 2, Friday - Model School Day
Exhibition Chapel, 1:30 p. m.
JUNE 3, Saturday - Academy Day
Graduation Exercises Chapel, 7:30 p. m.
JUNE 4, Sunday - Baccalaureate Day
Sermon to Graduates Chapel, 10:45 a. m.
President Wm. Goodell Frost.
Address to Religious Societies Chapel, 7:30 p. m.
Governor Augustus E. Willson.
JUNE 5 and 6 - Oral Examinations
JUNE 5, Monday - Harmonia Society
Annual Concert Chapel, 7:30 p. m.
JUNE 6, Tuesday Normal Alumni Association
Triennial Public Meeting Chapel, 7:30 p. m.
JUNE 7, Wednesday - COMMENCEMENT
Academic Procession 9:00 a. m.
Exhibits of Vocational Schools 9:30 a. m.
Addresses of Graduates 10:00 a. m.
Conferring of Degrees 12:00 m.
Commencement Addresses 1:30 p. m.
Rev. A. Z. Conrad, D. D., Boston.
Rev. Herbert S. Johnson, D. D., Boston.

Fall Term Opens Wednesday, September 13

FOR FINE MONUMENTS

Tombstones and Corner Posts for lots call upon
S. McGuire, I Have No Agents nor Partners Berea, Ky.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Owing to the absence of Mrs. Hill the Fair of Homespun Industries will be omitted this year. This does not mean that it will be discontinued. Next year it will start again, larger than ever.

Home Course In Health Culture

X.—"Nerves" In the Home

By EUGENE L. FISK, M. D.

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"NERVES" are quite as pernicious an influence in the household as microbes. It is unfortunate that, unlike microbes, "nerves" cannot be boiled, fumigated or killed by antiseptics. It is true that fresh air, sunlight, exercise and simple diet are natural enemies of "nerves," as they are of microbes, but these remedies require time and the enforcement of a discipline which it is difficult to attain in a "nervous" household, and so it is regrettable that we cannot treat these pesky nerves as we do diphtheria germs and drive them from the home atmosphere with formaldehyde gas.

Prevalence of Nervous Diseases.

There is reason to believe that under the strain of modern conditions nervous disease is claiming an increasing number of victims. This belief derives little support from census returns or vital statistics in the large cities, if such statistics are taken at their face value, without close analysis. The bald figures show a marked decline in the death rate from nervous disease during recent years. But on digging beneath the surface we find that much of the decrease is due to the saving of infant lives from death by "convulsions," a cause of death reported under "nervous diseases." On going still further and ascertaining what changes have occurred in the mortality from degenerative diseases of the heart, arteries and kidneys, maladies largely caused by nerve strain and abuse of the nervous system, we find that during the past thirty years the mortality from these diseases in the United States registration area has increased 105 per cent.

The question naturally arises, Is this excessive mortality, falling chiefly among the middle aged and elderly, a necessary accompaniment of our civilization?



HAVING LEARNED THAT YOU POSSESS A NERVOUS SYSTEM OF AMAZING PERPLEXITY, "SMILE AND FORGET IT."

ization? The answer is emphatically, No! Neglect and temporary failure of adjustment to conditions, which have changed with marvelous rapidity in the past half century, are responsible for this heavy loss of life. When the batteries of preventive medicine are fully trained upon this degenerative class of maladies, as they have been trained upon tuberculosis, typhoid and other germ diseases, a reduction in the death rate among the middle aged and elderly will take place quite as remarkable as that already attained among the younger members of the community.

Causes of Nervous Disease.

The conditions that give rise to nervous derangement are so numerous that they could not be described within the limits of this paper. They may be grouped, however, under three general headings—heredity, overstimulation and understimulation. Between the two extremes last mentioned lies the "golden mean" of a well poised, harmoniously adjusted nervous system.

Overstimulation is the result of the demands and opportunities arising out of our rapidly developing and complex civilization, the strenuous life calling for a continuous and rapid adjustment of our minds to the kaleidoscopic changes which are going on around us. We sometimes forget that the incidents and experiences that formerly would have required a lifetime of 100 years may now be crowded into a tenth of that period.

Understimulation affects those who are outside of the maelstrom, who have drifted into the backwaters, whose lives are so narrow that monotony induces a spiritual starvation, finally reflected in a physical exhaustion of the nerve centers.

First Steps in Prevention.

Having learned that you possess a nervous system of amazing complexity, "smile and forget it." Only the strongest brain can indulge in critical self analysis, especially of a nervous system out of repair, without be-

coming morbidly self conscious and exaggerating nervous manifestations which are often of trifling importance. With the latent knowledge that you have such a system and a very definite knowledge of the things that will injure it, go on your way with habits formed accordingly and with confidence in your ability to defy disease and the odds are all in your favor. Nerve strain, neurasthenia and a host of other troubles will pass by, leaving you unscathed.

Heredity is undoubtedly responsible for many cases of nervous failure and the maladies that follow in its wake. If individuals whose family history shows a tendency to nervous or degenerative disease would refrain from marrying the face of this globe would be transformed as if by magic within a generation.

Value of Early Training.

For best results we must begin early. Regularity, discipline and the upbuilding of self control are the watchwords in dealing not only with the nervous child, but with all children. Freedom from undue excitement and strain are likewise important. The nervous child must not be asked to compete either physically or mentally with more fortunately endowed children. The very principle of "competition" should be excluded from the home and school life and the principle of "training" substituted. Work and play for their own sake is a higher ideal than the mere desire to "beat the other fellow."

The habit of early retiring should be especially enforced with nervous children. Excitement in the evening home should be avoided and the child encouraged to seek its rest while in a normal, sleepy condition instead of in a state of high tension from romping or the reading of exciting tales.

Dangers of School Strain.

A clear brain and a sound nervous system are far more valuable possessions than a highly cultivated mind and a shattered nervous system.

The nervous system of the growing child is an exceedingly delicate and impressionable mechanism. If the demands upon it are too heavy the evil influence may reach far into adult life. This is especially true as affecting girls between the ages of twelve and seventeen. The school work should be carefully considered at this period, and if there is any sign of nervous instability or weakness freedom from the strain and confinement of school life is safer until the child's health and nervous control are fully restored.

Nervous children and, in fact, all children should be examined for any possible local source of irritation, such as eye strain, adenoids, enlarged tonsils, defective teeth, etc. Correction of these troubles may change the entire future of the individual and greatly simplify the work of training.

Nerve Strain in Adult Life.

"Overstimulation" has been mentioned as the second great cause of nervous maladies. This term would connote with intemperance in its broadest sense. Many prohibitionists are extremely intemperate not only in their language, but in their manner of life. They drink no liquor, but they often eat too much and drink too much tea or coffee or talk too much or work too hard and too long. I would not be understood as criticising the prohibition movement or the average prohibitionist, but merely wish to show that "intemperance" covers a wide range of activities and indulgences which may be injurious in their effect. The society "climber," the business "climber," the "man about town," the speculator, the glutton, the debauchee, the average "daily" drinker, the drunkard, are all types of intemperance or overstimulation.

The business drudge, the household drudge, the laboring drudge, the mentally deficient, are all types of the under-stimulated class, upon whom deadly monotony exerts its lethal power. It seems that when a life is confined within too narrow limits a condition of inequality or strain arises in the nervous system. One set of cells is used until they are "worn to a frazzle," and then the trouble comes.

The Tired Woman.

The tired woman is often the first phase of the nervous woman. The monotony of domestic routine, unrelieved by that daily contact with the outside world which often saves a man from hysteria, is a fertile source of nerve failure among women. It is my belief that every housewife needs a vacation occasionally.

There is reason to believe that latent grief, worry or remorse relating to matters really long since settled is often responsible for neurasthenia and functional nerve troubles. It is desirable to get such things "out of the system." Talk the matter over with your physician or your clergyman and ventilate the chamber of your mind in which it has been confined. The nursing of a "grouch" is a type of this trouble.

Effect of Prolonged Strain.

If the finest quality of bow is kept continuously bent it will lose its resiliency. Likewise the most finely poised nervous system if subjected to continuous and unremitting strain will acquire in time a warp or twist which requires the most skillful and patient treatment to remove. The business or professional man who presses steadily toward some mark, grudging even the time given to meals and refusing to take intervals of rest, often defeats his own ends. It has been contended that it is "worry" and not "work" that kills. Worry is certainly a terrible and often unnecessary health destroyer, but it is contrary to common sense as well as science to contend that the delicate tissues of brain and nervous system are not injured by overwork.

Hanna's Green Seal "The Made-to-Wear Paint"

If you expect to do any painting, you are interested—you should be—in the quality of the paint to be used.
In any given job of painting, labor represents practically two-thirds, material one-third the cost.

It stands to reason that with so much expense in labor, the enduring quality of the paint is all important.
Why have the painting done unless the protection and durability of the job is sought?

How is one to determine the true value and obtain paint that may be depended upon for durability?

HANNA'S GREEN SEAL PAINT IS NOT A SECRET. This paint has the printed formula on every package.

The makers have confidence and take pride in the quality and tell the public the composition of the paint.

IS THIS OF ANY VALUE TO YOU? IT OUGHT TO BE.

FOR SALE BY

WILLIAM ISAACS, Berea, Ky.

